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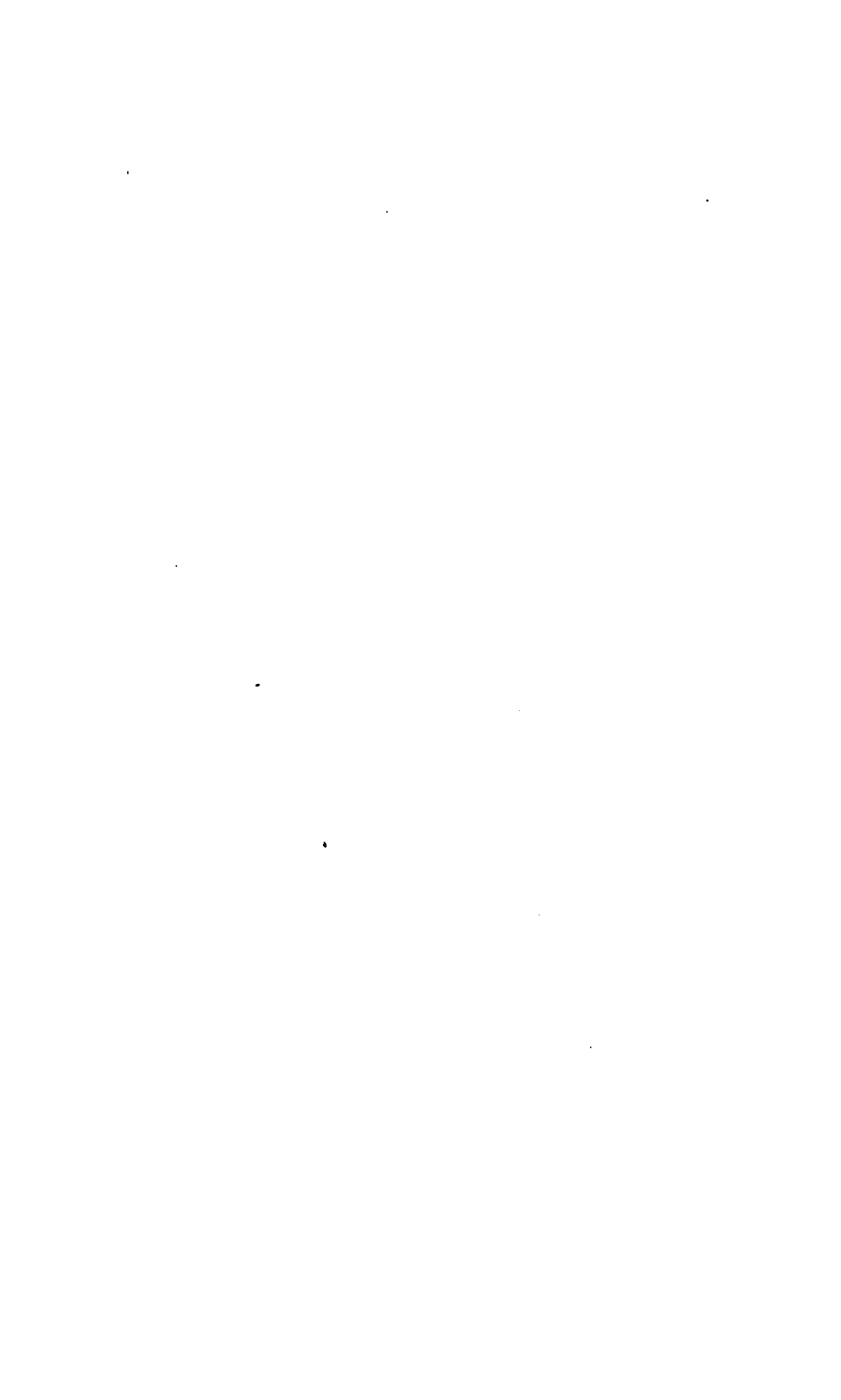


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“I was in a car accident
and I was hurt very bad.”



MORAL STATISTICS

OF THE
HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND
COMPILED FROM 1850 TO 1870

INVERNESS SCHOLAR

EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE HIGHLANDS

A REPORT

FOR THE FACT AND PRESENT STATE OF EDUCATION IN
THESE DISTRICTS.

CONTENTS.

PRINTED FOR THE HIGHLANDS SOCIETY
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REPORT.

Extract from the Minutes of the Society for Educating the Poor in the Highlands.

Town-Hall, Inverness, 2d November, 1825.

At the Annual General Meeting of the
Society for Educating the Poor in the
Highlands,

J. N. MACLEOD, Esq. of Macleod, in the Chair.

The Rev. DONALD FRASER of Kirkhill, one of the Secretaries, having read a Report drawn up by the Committee appointed to investigate the state of Education in the Highlands and Islands, on the motion of the Chairman—

It was resolved unanimously,

“ That the Report now read be approved of, and ordered to be printed.

R E P O R T
ON THE
PRESENT STATE OF EDUCATION
IN THE
Highlands & Islands of Scotland.

A BRIEF retrospect of the former moral condition of the Highlands and Islands, and of the measures undertaken hitherto for their improvement, seems a fit introduction to an enquiry into the present state of education in these districts.

Glancing at the former state of instruction in the Highlands, there appear three periods of time which require separate notice. The first, is that long series of ages which intervened between the introduction of Christianity and the achievement of the reformation. The second, extends from the reformation to the first settlement of parish schools. The third, embraces the subsequent times.

Previously to the reformation, the Highlands must have been deeply involved in the general darkness. From the introduction of Christianity in the sixth century, until the establishment of the full authority of the Romish Church in the twelfth, nothing is known accurately of the state of public instruction in any part of Scotland. The art of reading, and a personal acquaintance with the Bible, were certainly very rare attainments; and but few parishes having been then formed, oral instruction must have been equally defective. Indeed every record of those times proves

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that ignorance was almost universal. The splendour of Iona, if it ever merited the full measure of its renown, was of brief duration; and a few Culdee monks scattered abroad in their cells, however pure their doctrines, and exalted their piety, could make but feeble impressions on the abounding barbarism. Yet, at that remote period, Gaelic being the universal language of Scotland, the Highlands and Islands may be supposed to have stood more nearly on a level with the other districts of the kingdom, than afterwards, when the Saxon dialect divided the country.

The complete establishment of the Romish Church in the twelfth century, and the cotemporary revolutions in population and language, promoted the civilization of the Lowlands.* In these more opulent districts, where genuine piety united with the secular ambition and cupidity of churchmen to extend the formation of parishes and of other establishments for instruction, seminaries for education although not numerous were afterwards not unknown; and an extensive church establishment, however imperfectly constituted, must always have contained some public instructors, influenced only by pure and elevated motives. But, that, in every part of Scotland, down to the very era of the reformation, the benefits of education were lightly estimated, and scantily possessed, is demonstrated by that memorable act of the Scottish Parliament of 1494, which ordains, that Barons and Freeholders should be *compelled*, under heavy penalties, to put their eldest sons to a grammar school.

* Chalmers.

But how great soever were the advantages conferred by the Romish Church in the Lowlands, no such field for ecclesiastical ambition presenting itself in the Highlands, the latter districts attracted only a very slender portion of their care. The *Gaelic districts* contained then more than *half* the surface, and probably far above *one-third* of the whole population of Scotland; yet the benefices of the Church did not amount in value *there* to more than a *twentieth* part of those in the *Saxon districts*. This state of things continued for ages, as is clearly proved from the returns of the ancient record called *Bagimont's Roll*, and other authentic documents.* Such facts demonstrate, that however defective the Lowlands might then have been in religious instruction, the Highlands, being almost destitute of a parochial clergy, were incomparably more so. If religious instruction were wanting here, all other kinds of knowledge were without even "a local habitation or a name." To prove that as a people they knew neither reading nor writing, we are required only to remember, that there existed no book whatever in their language. Persons born in the highest ranks were not always exceptions to the prevailing ignorance. The wildness of their habits,—the absurdity of their superstitions,—the harsh and unchristian principles which characterized their frequent conflicts and darkened the lustre of many generous qualities, furnish moral evidences conclusive of their neglected state. A few manuscripts of songs and legends, thinly scattered among the great families, confirm rather than disprove this :

* Chalmers.

and the literary facts of late elicited in the controversies regarding Ossian, lead irresistibly to corresponding conclusions.

The second period—that which extends from the reformation to the establishment of parish schools, is marked by no striking improvement. The first reformers perpetually engaged in struggling to assert and maintain their principles in the south, had little leisure or inducement to turn their thoughts towards the Highlands. In the first times after the reformation, the Highlands were perhaps more destitute than before; many of their former feeble instructors were taken from them, but no successors yet appeared. Their *comparative* ignorance was unquestionably augmented, inasmuch as they were stationary, while others around were rapidly advancing. In that age the clans are described in many public documents rather as outlaws than as fellow citizens.* The Scottish authors of that period allude always to the Highlands in terms of pity, as a “dark and remote country;” and the “wild Scots” was their most common appellation. The flood of knowledge which the art of printing poured out on surrounding nations, found an impassable barrier in our mountains. Ignorant of their own wants—shut out from the world by a strange language—destitute of a native literature—the victims of discord and poverty—they were doomed to remain in darkness, while other men were every where awakening to enjoy the day-spring of knowledge. For a century after the reformation, from the reign of Mary to the time of

*See Acts of the Estates.

Cromwell, the Highlands continued in their former benighted condition. But fairer prospects then began to dawn. In the year 1616, the Privy Council of Scotland took the first step towards the establishment of that admirable system of parochial instruction, which has since formed the glory of this country. In 1633, the Estates of Parliament made this system part of the public law of the land, and burdened the owners of the soil for its permanent support. The originators of this noble measure are unknown; but we may presume they were the same great minds to whom we owe so many of our religious and political privileges. In 1638 and 1642, the Assembly of the Church framed laws for the management of the schools. Reading, writing, and the elements of religion were the only branches to be taught; but these institutions, however simple, were speedily found to work powerfully on the character of the people. In 1646, the principle of this system was still more effectually recognised both by the Estates of Parliament and by the Assembly; and an effort was made to extend its benefits to the northern counties. The records of the times clearly manifest the previous destitution of the Highlands. We take as an example the following resolutions passed by the Assembly on the 18th of June 1646:—

“ 1st, That the knowledge of God in Christ may be spread throughout the Highlands and Islands, ’tis agreed, that an order be procured that all gentlemen, who are able, do send at least their eldest sons to be bred in the Inlands.

“ 2d, That a *ministry be planted* among them, and for that effect that ministers and expectants, who can

speak the Irish language, be sent to employ their talents in these parts ; and that *Kirks there be provided, as other Kirks in this kingdom.*

“ 3d, That Scots schools be erected in all parishes there, according to the act of Parliament, where conveniently they may be had.

“ 4th, That all ministers and ruling elders that have the Irish language, be appointed to visit these parts ; and this purpose is recommended to further consideration, that more overtures might be prepared there-
anent against the next Assembly.”

Thus we find, that down to 1646, the Highlands must have been almost destitute of Ministers and Churches, of the arts of reading and writing, of schools and of teachers.

The year 1646 is then the first era of Highland education ; and with it therefore begins the third period to be noticed. In 1648 and 1649, the Assembly followed up the previous measures by endeavours to increase the number of Gaelic Ministers ; and amid the subsequent divisions of the country, the means of knowledge slowly but steadily increased. Previously to the revolution, most of the Highland parishes had been arranged according to their present limits ; but schools, excepting in Argyle, were still almost unknown, and large districts were without Ministers. “ Upon perusing the ecclesiastical records,” says Shaw in his History of Moray “ it is apparent, that true, rational, Christian knowledge, made very slow progress after the reformation. It was long before Ministers could be had to plant the several corners, and particularly the Highlands. In the year 1650,

the country of *Lochaber* was totally desolate, and no Protestant Minister had before that time been planted there. And when the number of Ministers increased, very few of them understood the Gaelic language; and Teachers were settled in the Highlands who were mere barbarians to the people. Through want of schools few had any literary education, and they who had, would not dedicate themselves to the Ministry, when livings were so poor as not to afford bread. Hence ignorance prevailed in every quarter; and so little was the Lord's day regarded, that even in the town of *Elgin*, in the year 1591, their annual fairs were held on that day; and many years after, the shops were open on that day for buying and selling. The Clergy quite neglected the means of diffusing and propagating the knowledge of religion and virtue, inasmuch, that there were scarce any schools of learning, excepting in Royal Burghs, till after the revolution." "I well remember," says this author, who wrote only 50 years ago, "when from Speymouth through Strathspey, Badenoch, and Lochaber to Lorn, there was but *one school*, viz. at Ruthven in Badenoch; and it was much to find in a parish, three persons who could read or write."

Subsequently to the revolution, the efforts of the Assembly were considerable. Under its direction, the Synod of Argyle published in 1690 a Gaelic version of the Psalms, and soon thereafter, a translation of the Confession of Faith. These were the first books ever printed in Gaelic. A Gaelic Bible had as yet been never seen, a fact which alone is decisive of the state of education. But a translation of the Bible in the kindred language of Ireland having appeared in 1685, the As-

sembly in 1690 printed 3000 copies for the Highlands.* At different dates towards the close of the seventeenth century, the Assembly passed resolutions deploring the state of the Gaelic tribes; but it was in the beginning of the following century, in the year 1704, that the condition of the Highlands first called forth effectually the energetic and enlightened efforts of the country. In that year, the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge was formed in Edinburgh. The promoters of it employed their first exertions in stimulating the Assembly to enforce the existing laws, for encreasing the number and securing the efficiency of the Highland Clergy, and for the erection of legal parish schools. Various measures were taken for these purposes:—A Committee was appointed to perambulate a large extent of the Highlands, and to adopt means to supply vacancies; enquiries were made by the Presbyteries regarding the extent of parishes, and the want of churches and schools; and half of all the bursaries in Scotland were appropriated for four years to Gaelic students. At the same time church collections were made for the Society, by order of the Assembly, in all parts of the kingdom. Another simultaneous measure of improvement was the institution of numerous religious libraries, for the use

* The New Testament was first translated into Irish about the year 1600, when 1000 were printed. The whole Bible was completed about forty years after by Bishop Bedell. The translation remained in M.S. until 1685, when the celebrated Boyle printed at his private expense 1000 copies of it, and 1000 copies of the New Testament.—A gift of 200 Irish Bibles by Boyle to the Highlands, appears to have suggested to the Assembly the measure of printing the 3000 Bibles, and 1000 Testaments for their countrymen. No other Irish Scriptures were printed until after the beginning of the present century. Exclusive of those printed for Scotland, the Irish Scriptures printed up to the present date, amount only to 6000 Bibles, and 20,000 Testaments.

of the Clergy and others in the Highlands. Subscriptions were collected for them both in England and Scotland. In the years 1705 and 1706, nineteen presbyterial, and fifty-eight parochial libraries, were erected in various districts.* In consequence of all these proceedings, public attention was at last for a time awakened to these objects.

The Highlands, in consequence of the measures of the Assembly, being finally subdivided into parishes, nearly as they now exist, and competent Ministers and Teachers being placed in them, there remained no power by law to extend the number of churches or schools. But the vast and disproportionate extent of many of the parishes, some of them stretching over limits wide as those of the smaller Lowland counties,—the natural difficulties of a country intersected every where by lakes and mountains,—the extreme poverty of the people,—their unsettled habits,—and the obstacles to improvement attendant on their peculiar language, rendered great efforts still needful on their behalf. The Society for propagating Christian Knowledge was therefore formed, as already stated, in the year 1704, under the immediate protection of the Assembly. The zeal and judgment shown in the guidance of this admirable institution, have always secured to it the public confidence, and it continues to this day a noble monument of Christian enterprise. Its expenditure for the year terminating in May 1825, was £4200. Its success was signal at the very outset: it began in 1709 with five schools for English

* There are very few of these libraries now known to exist.

reading, writing, and the elements of Christian doctrine; ten years afterwards, in 1719, it had 48 schools.; in 1732, 109. At the beginning of the present century it had 200 schools. At present it has 170; only 134 of these however are within the Highland limits.

In 1738, this Society extended its plan, by the institution of schools of industry, to instruct females in spinning, sewing and knitting: of these useful schools the Society supports now 89, of which 76 are in the northern districts. In 1780, the Society further extended its usefulness, by the appointment of several missionary Preachers and Catechists. It had by the last report, in the more remote parishes, 9 missionaries and 13 Catechists.

The year 1769 is memorable for the first printing of the Gaelic Scriptures. A translation of the New Testament being then completed, 10,000 copies were printed in that year for this Society, and 21,500 more in 1797. The whole Bible was unknown in Gaelic until 1802, when an admirable translation was first published by this Society.* That year they

* "I cannot notice all the means which this Society has employed for attaining the great ends of its institution. But there is one work they have accomplished, and which they are now perfecting, on account of which they have a high claim to the gratitude, as well as to the cordial support, of all who love the truth as it is in Jesus. I may be allowed to speak with some degree of confidence of the translation of the Holy Scriptures in Gaelic, which by their means has been completed, because it was through the medium of this translation that I first became acquainted with the words of eternal life, and because I have often since given to the reading of it a close and critical attention. And though as a Highlander I may now speak and think under the bias of partiality, I must say, that it is a most faithful transcript of the original record, executed with so much learning, and taste, and talent, as renders it a perfect standard of the orthography and expression of the Gaelic language. The excellent

printed 5000 copies, and in 1807, 20,000 more.—The long interval that elapsed, between the general establishment of parish schools and the printing of the Gaelic Scriptures, is fitted to excite surprise. But this, perhaps, was for a time the consequence rather of system than of supineness. The members of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and most of those who formerly took an interest in the welfare of the Highlands, long cherished the belief, that the extirpation of the Gaelic tongue was the very first step towards improvement. The teaching of Gaelic was therefore almost every where forbidden, and English books alone were used,—their meaning being sometimes conveyed by oral translation. It is unquestionable that this system greatly paralysed the efficiency of the schools, and impeded the improvement of the country.

In the year 1725, the same motives, which had formerly prompted the formation of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, suggested an application to Government for a fund to support assistant Preachers. The sum of £1000 a year was accordingly granted, and placed in charge of a Committee of the General Assembly, by whom 20 Preachers and 20 Catechists were appointed to the more destitute

men,† who consecrated to this work so much of their valuable lives, are no more: the Head of the church has seen meet to call them away from the scene of their labours on earth; but their memory shall ever be blessed; and while the Bible is read in the native tongue of the Highlands, shall the name of STEWART be remembered with gratitude and veneration.”—*Rev. D. Dewar, LL.D.*

† Rev. Dr John Stewart of Luss; Rev. Dr Alexander Stewart of Canongate; and Rev. James Stewart of Killin.

districts: At a later period this grant was doubled, and the Committee now maintains 31 Ministers and 24 Catechists.*

For more than a century after the first establishment of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, the public efforts in behalf of the Highlands were centred in it; but, when, after the lapse of so long a period, it was found, that an immense proportion of the people unable to read their own language, were still buried in ignorance and in poverty, and that the exclusion of Gaelic from the schools, had frustrated the great ends of education, without materially extending the knowledge of English as the ordinary medium of intercourse,—it seemed time to try the effects of another system. The population too of the Highlands and Islands had in less than a century increased 100,000. The number of public schools of all kinds, when the population was so much less, had been, even if conducted on the most faultless plan, far behind the necessities of the country. But, with a population so much increased, a population too, panting for instruction, it was manifest, that renewed efforts were demanded, and that the utmost efforts practicable might be insufficient. In the year

* The sums expended by Government for the purposes of education in Scotland, do not appear very large, when contrasted with the importance of the object. The £2000 above mentioned, is all that is given for schools. The annual sum of £5000 recently given to endow 40 new churches, and a sum of about double that amount to supply the deficiencies of stipends under £150, makes the whole bestowed annually for the purposes of public instruction.—The grants for Edinburgh College, and £50,000 for the building of the new churches, exhausts this enumeration.

1811 therefore the Gaelic School Society of Edinburgh was formed. Its declared object was to teach Gaelic reading exclusively ;—and that its funds might accomplish the greatest possible good, in the shortest possible time, it was resolved, that the schools should be ambulatory, and that no school should be continued above two or three years in one spot.

The good already done by this institution is immense. The list of schools by the Society's last report, is 77, containing 4300 scholars. The funds, which are raised by annual subscriptions, donations, &c. are expended as fast as they are received, no permanent fund being laid up for the future. In this it differs from the former Society, which, having accumulated considerable property, is not so dependent on voluntary contributions. The yearly expenditure of the Gaelic School Society, by last report, was £3100; of which £1200 was laid out in the purchase of Bibles, and in the purchase and printing of school books.

Stimulated by the example of Edinburgh, a similar institution was formed in the succeeding year in Glasgow. It was at first proposed to be wholly auxiliary to that of Edinburgh; but the Glasgow Society being of opinion, that although Gaelic should be taught generally in the first instance, yet that their schools should not be devoted to that exclusively, it was determined subsequently, to endow ambulatory schools of their own, in which English reading, writing, and arithmetic, should be united with the Gaelic. The Glasgow Society, at the date of their last report, supported 48 schools, containing by computation

2600 scholars. This Society is also maintained wholly by voluntary contributions, having no funds in stock. Its expenditure for the year 1824 was £476.

The inhabitants of the northern counties had been hitherto inactive spectators of these benevolent labours. But considerations of the peculiar duty devolving on all resident within the Highlands gave rise in 1818 to the Inverness Society. It has received the most distinguished support, both at home and in some of the Colonies; and auxiliaries in aid of it have been formed in Aberdeen and Dumfries. Latterly its receipts have fallen far behind its expenditure. Its plan is in most respects like that of the Glasgow Society. While the reading of the Gaelic Scriptures forms its primary object, instruction in English reading, writing, and arithmetic, are parts of its system. It has at present a fund equal only to a few months expenditure. It depends, therefore, wholly on voluntary contributions. The highest number of schools maintained by it was 77. The present number is 65, containing above 3000 scholars. The expenditure of the Society for the past year was £1013, while the income for the same period was only £493; it must, therefore, unless liberally aided by the public, soon contract its establishment greatly, or cease to exist altogether.

Since the commencement of the present century, other efforts of various kinds have been made to benefit the Highlands.—The British and Foreign Bible Society has published several editions of the Gaelic

Scriptures, amounting in all to 35,000 Bibles, and 48,700 New Testaments, many of which have been circulated gratuitously.* Persons of learning have translated several useful works in practical divinity, amounting in all to about *twelve*;† and the Edinburgh Tract Society has printed about *twenty* little Gaelic tracts;—these translations, with a few volumes of poetry, comprising the whole extent of Gaelic literature. Of late, some additional itinerant missionaries have been sent through the country by the dissenters; and, recently, Government has adopted the important measure of building and endowing forty new churches, at the national expense.‡

We come now to speak of that investigation into the present state of education in the Highlands, which forms the more immediate purpose of this report. So much having been accomplished for the benefit of this coun-

* The Gaelic Scriptures hitherto printed by the Bible Society and the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, amount in all to 60,000 Bibles and 80,000 New Testaments, and 10,000 more of each are now in progress of publication. Were these copies all in existence, and equally distributed, they would not be an adequate number for 300,000 people; but taking into account the necessary inequalities of the distribution, and the proportion destroyed ere now in schools and otherwise, the deficiency must obviously be great.

† The most valuable of these are Alleine's *Alarm*, Blair's *Sermons*, Burder's *Village Sermons*, Pilgrim's *Progress*, Baxter's *Call*, Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion*, Life of John Newton, Boston's *Fourfold State*, Miss Sinclair's *Principles of Religion*.

‡ The Highlands and Islands are defective in many of these subsidiary circumstances which promote instruction, and which are both cause and effects of increasing knowledge. The population living in towns containing above 1000 inhabitants, does not make above *one-tenth* of the whole, and these are chiefly on the eastern shores. Excepting in these parts, there is hardly a single circulating library or book shop; and Inverness contains the only printing presses and news-

try, it has of late become an object of importance, to ascertain with precision, what effects have flowed from these various efforts, in order that, after exertions might keep pace with the existing exigencies. Each of the Societies has, at some period of its progress, instituted inquiries into the general state of education; but these inquiries were generally conducted in a manner so loose, that no very definite results could be gathered from them. All accounts, down to the latest period, agreed generally, that in the more remote districts an immense proportion remained uneducated; but none could show correctly, either what had been done, or what remained to do.—The Inverness Society from its outset strove to gather accurate intelligence, but its efforts failed, until it entered on that course of investigation, the plan and results of which are now presented to the public.

This investigation was undertaken in 1822. The plan was at once comprehensive in its range and minute in its details:—Throughout the whole extent of the counties of Argyle, Inverness, Nairn, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, and the Gaelic districts of Moray and Perth, comprehending 171 parishes, and a population, by the census of 1821, of above 416,000 persons, it was proposed to ascertain by actual inquiry in every family:—

papers in the Highlands. The system of sabbath school teaching so approved of in the south, is almost unknown in the Highlands. There are no local societies for circulating tracts, and none for promoting general education, excepting the Inverness one. There are Bible and Missionary Societies in the larger towns, but no branches of these in the villages or remote country parishes. There are three Academies, on the eastern coast, at Inverness, Tain, and Fortrose.

1st, The number of persons above eight years *unable to read*, separating those above *twenty* years from those under that age

2d, The distance of each family from the nearest school.

3d, The proportion of families possessing copies of the Scriptures.*

4th, The relative prevalence of the English and Gaelic languages.

To accomplish all this, a schedule was prepared of a form fit for containing a description of the state of every family. A copy of it is subjoined to this report.† 1200 books of these schedules being printed, containing each from *eight* to *twelve* pages in quarto, a sufficient number proportioned to the population was transmitted to the Ministers of every parish. Brief instructions were prefixed to the schedules, explaining the necessity of accuracy, and pointing out easy methods for filling up the answers to the queries, either by cyphers or initial letters. Circular letters were addressed to the Clergy, describing the importance of the object, and soliciting them to subdivide their parishes into districts, and to procure the assistance of fit persons to undertake the labour of investigation.

More than half the number of all the parishes to which schedules were sent, have returned them filled up and completed. Some were returned in a few weeks;

* It being one main object of this inquiry to ascertain the extent to which the Scriptures are diffused, the Inverness-shire Auxiliary Bible Society agreed to pay a proportion of the expense of it.

† See end of the report.

others were not received until within the present year. The Gaelic parishes in the county of Perth, which are situate in the presbytery of Dunkeld, returned none; but the Minister* who was requested to take the chief charge of the inquiry there, replied generally, that the district was well supplied with the necessary means of education. Similar satisfactory answers of a general character were received for the whole of the presbyteries of Kirkwall and Cairston, in Orkney, and from the eastern part of Caithness. From several of the other parishes in Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, returns were received, which prove the fact of education being in those quarters almost universal. Out of 38 parishes in Argyle, only four sent returns. Of 84 parishes to which the schedules were sent, in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Moray, Nairn, Cromarty, and Sutherland, returns were received from all, with only 12 exceptions; and of these 12 there were five transmitted, but lost in the conveyance. The results now to be presented must be therefore considered as strictly indicative only of the latter counties; but, as the smaller proportion of returns furnished by the other districts, exhibit results corresponding with the published descriptions of their present state, they also may be fairly assumed as true indications.

The returns, in general, are filled up with the utmost care and accuracy, and there can be no question of their meriting the greatest confidence. When the immense toil required, personally to investigate the

* The late Rev. Dr Irvine of Little Dunkeld.

situation of every family in a wide district, is considered, the exertions of many of the Clergy, in aid of this inquiry, must be pronounced as meriting the highest encomiums. On the plan of this investigation, troublesome as it was to themselves, they bestowed the warmest approbation, and they entered on the execution of it with the most cordial zeal and alacrity. In instances, where the population of parishes amounted to 5000 widely dispersed, the Ministers performed alone the whole duty of personal inquiry, and entered the names of every family with their own hands in the schedules.

The number of parishes from which returns have been received, is in all 89. These contained, at the general census of 1821, 208,000 inhabitants. The Society's schedules only give 188,000. The difference is to be accounted for, chiefly from the returns of some parishes giving only particular districts, and partly from the omission in several instances of the higher classes,—the visitors naturally supposing that these were not the objects of inquiry. On compiling the facts respecting the whole number returned, the following conclusions are found authenticated :—

1st, *One-half* of all ages above *eight* years are unable to read. 2d, A *third part* of the families visited are above two miles distant from the nearest schools. 3d, A *third part* of the families visited were found to be without copies of the Scriptures. 4th, Gaelic is the language, excluding Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, of above *three-fourths* of the people.—There is reason to believe, that the necessities of the people are rather diminished than exaggerated in these re-

turns, as some who could read only imperfectly, may be supposed, from vanity or ignorance of their own deficiencies, to have got themselves put down as fully instructed.

The whole mass of facts furnished by the returned schedules, are arranged in short statistical tables accompanying this report. Each parish is given separately,—all the parishes returned from a presbytery forming one general table,—the presbyteries being afterwards collected under the heads of their synods, and the whole then brought together ultimately in a general summary. These tables are followed by some general lists, shewing in detail, the extent of the parishes, the number of churches and schools in each, and the progress of population during the last seventy years.

In order that the facts thus collected may be made to bear still more intelligibly on the actual state of the country, hypothetical tables are included in those of the synods, to shew by computed numbers, adopting the ratios of the returns, what the proportions should be for the whole existing population ;—and these computed numbers are also collected at the close into one general summary. The computed results, in all the particulars of education, language, and diffusion of the Scriptures, are probably very close approximations to the truth. The returns from the counties of *Inverness, Ross, Nairn, Cromarty, and Sutherland*, containing above *three-fourths* of the whole population of these counties, may certainly be received as a very just criterion for the remaining *fourth* ; and as these counties contain the districts which are most destitute, they are those which it is of the highest im-

portance to investigate. The returns from *Orkney* and *Zetland*, where education is almost universal, establishing as they do that pleasing fact, are also to be depended on as correct indications. The computations for Caithness, Argyle, and the Highlands of Perth, not resting on such a wide basis of authentic facts as the others, are of course not to be relied on so implicitly; but, as the parishes from whose returns they are calculated, are placed in circumstances that render them a fair average of their respective districts, they also cannot be far distant from the truth. The whole of these computed results, may therefore be received in the mass, as presenting a very close approximation to the actual state of the people.

The following great facts, presented in these tables, may be held then as established by this investigation :

1st, AS TO EDUCATION.—Half of all the population are unable to read; or in detail, taking all ages above *eight* years, those who *cannot read* are nearly in the following proportions:—In the Hebrides, and other western parts of Inverness and Ross, 70 in the 100 cannot read. In the remaining parts of Inverness and Ross, in Nairn, the Highlands of Moray, Cromarty, Sutherland, and the inland parts of Caithness, 40 in the 100. In Argyle and the Highlands of Perth, 30 in the 100. In Orkney and Zetland, 12 in the 100. Above *one-third* of the whole population are more than two miles, and many thousands, more than five miles distant from the nearest schools.

2d, DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—In the western parts of Inverness and Ross, all the Scriptures found existing are in the proportion of *one* copy of

the Bible for every *eight* persons above the age of *eight* years; and in the other parts of the Highlands and Islands, including Orkney and Zetland where reading is very general, only *one* copy for every *three* persons. One-fourth part of all the families in these districts, or 100,000 persons are still wholly without Bibles; and there are in this number several thousand families in which there are persons who can read the Scriptures.

3d, LANGUAGE.—Gaelic is the language of 300,000 of the people, that is of three-fourths of all the population of the districts included in this inquiry. It is almost exclusively the language of the Hebrides and of the western and inland parts of Argyle, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland. It is also the more prevailing language throughout the other parts of these counties. In Orkney, Zetland, and the coast of Caithness, English is spoken exclusively.

Those persons who have only an imperfect knowledge of this subject, will remark with wonder, that where so much has been done, so much still remains to do. But in order to understand this, it is needful, so far as schools are concerned, to make a close comparison of means with ends. The Highlands and Islands, we have said, contain 416,000 inhabitants. By the ordinary calculation, of *one* in *eight* for a full attendance at school, there should be schools for 52,200. The public schools are as follow :—

Parochial Schools.....	171
Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, 184	
Gaelic School Society of Edinburgh.....	77
Glasgow Society.....	48
Inverness Society.....	65

In all.....495

The average number of scholars given in the different Societies' reports does not appear to be above 50 for each school, in regular attendance; and taking parochial schools and all, this calculation gives less than 25,000 for the whole, being not the half of the number to be educated. This is exclusive of about 100,000 uneducated adults, of whom numbers in the Highlands press eagerly to the schools. The schools too, have only existed at their present number for a very few years. Some assistance is, no doubt, given by private schools, but throughout most of the Gaelic districts, owing to the poverty of the people, this is extremely nugatory.* About a century ago, when the population was not more than 300,000, the parish schools and those of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge amounted in number to 250; now, when it has increased *one-third*, our schools, with all the recent efforts of our Societies, are no more than doubled: therefore, we are not much better furnished with the means of education than our predecessors in the last century, and the results of their tuition have only proved its deplorable inadequacy. It follows then, that the field is not nearly occupied, and that, even if population were to remain stationary, existing institutions, instead of relaxing their efforts, are called upon, vigorously to renew and to extend them.†

* In the schools of all the Societies, as well as the parish schools, the scholars are partly gratuitous and partly required to pay fees, according to the amount of the salaries, and the circumstances of the scholars.

† In this report, it has not been judged requisite to dwell on the plan of the General Assembly now in progress, because that measure, which does so much honour to the projectors of it, has not come yet into action.

The progress of population has indeed rendered abortive many of the measures hitherto adopted for educating the country. The increase in the Hebrides and Western Isles, is almost incredible. They have doubled in numbers in 70 years, as appears from the tables of Dr Webster framed in 1755. The effect of this great change is felt still more in the lamentable disproportion of churches and Ministers, than in that of schools. In 1725, when the population was 300,000, we had 200 parish Ministers and Missionaries, and that number was then justly regarded as extremely inadequate. Now, in a population above 400,000, we have, including the 40 new appointments by Government, only 264 belonging to the establishment, and 35 of every denomination of dissenters.

Our ancestors at the reformation, seem to have considered a population of 1000, even when concentrated, an ample field for the labours of one Minister, one Catechist, and one Schoolmaster. The 29 parishes of the synod of Glenelg, comprehending all the northern Hebrides, average 3000 each, while some of them amount to 5000 and 6000, scattered over wild and rugged districts, extending in many cases in length and breadth, ten, twenty, thirty, and forty miles; some thus containing singly 1000 square miles, with churches inaccessible to most of the people, from intervening mountains, rivers, lakes, and arms of the sea; and yet, with the recent Government appointments, there are still no more than two Clergymen of all denominations in each of these wide districts, and only ten Catechists in the whole synod. Many of the parishes in other parts are equally populous and ex-

tensive, and equally defective in public instructors; while the people shew every where by the sacrifices they make to obtain instruction, by their long journeys by sea and land to attend the ordinary ministrations of religion, and by the deprivations they endure to send a single child to a distant school, that he may return to be perhaps the sole instructor of a sequestered hamlet,—that amid all their poverty and loneliness, they are not untouched by the finer feelings of their country. The conclusion is therefore irresistible, that numbers of new schools and churches are still loudly called for throughout the Highlands.

The want of a law, to make it imperative to subdivide every parish, which at the death of an incumbent shall have attained a certain maximum of population, is probably the cause of much of that ignorance which still darkens the country. The evils, which such a regulation is fitted to cure, if it be at all practicable, are not confined to the Highlands of Scotland, or to places remote from crowded cities;—and unless some such permanent resource can be found in the laws of the land, there may be ground to fear, that all the efforts of voluntary associations, however powerfully and zealously supported, may struggle in vain to overtake the growing necessities of a growing population. While, however, our regular ecclesiastical institutions continue in number so inadequate to their purposes, establishments nourished by voluntary contributions will, it is to be hoped, long continue to lift a willing and vigorous arm in aid of the Scottish Highlands. But it is, perhaps, the might of Government only that can send forth the means effectually to enlighten the dark glens of

our mountain land, and upraise its interesting and long neglected people to a full participation in that moral lustre which adorns the Scottish name.

In closing this report, it may now be allowed to glance for a moment at the general question of popular education. The mere art of reading, ought not, perhaps, in strictness, to be held as education; yet the power which this art confers, of applying to our own use the recorded wisdom and knowledge of every age, and the high privilege we derive from it, of personal access to the divine revelation, render it alone the most effective instrument of moral improvement. Whether instruction in this art should be made universal, is, we believe, no longer in debate. The few who once seemed to think, that the moral lights of heaven ought to shine only on the high places of human society, are now hastening every where to abandon their delusions. That the human mind is strengthened, purified, and elevated by right culture, and that such culture is not the peculiar birth-right of one class of men, are truths demonstrated by reason, by common experience, and above all by revelation. The impressions of early education give shape and modelling to the mind, however perverse and rugged its inherent tendencies. All the varied gradations of intelligence in individuals and in nations spring from this fertile source. Multiplied proofs of this truth crowd upon us in society at every step. Our arts and institutions, our noblest distinctions, and most refined enjoyments—all are the gifts of education, without which, we descend almost to the level of “the beasts that perish.”

The stale objection, that attainments in useful know-

ledge render men less disposed to industry and to social and political subordination, is an averment so directly in the face of the most palpable facts, that it indicates no little hardihood of mind to utter it. Demonstrations of its fallacy may be gathered from the history of every people. But, the strong contrast, between the moral, peaceful, and prosperous habits of that portion of our own country—of Scotland, where education is most general,—and the lawless and reckless habits of the ignorant and miserable people of Ireland, furnishes an example fitted to determine this question for ever. Knowledge is a source of discontent and restlessness only when it is a rare possession; for it impels men to separate themselves from ignorant associates, and not from necessary duties.

But it is in the pages of infallible truth that those minds which bow to its paramount authority, find the most powerful arguments in support of universal education. What is the whole sacred volume but one glorious promulgation of this glorious truth, that men should be taught knowledge? The moral efficacy and universal necessity of instruction, are, if we may so speak, the very first principles of revelation. They are stamped distinctly on every page of it,—and our duty to be the dispensers of this instruction to all within our sphere,—to our kindred, our country, and our race, with a zeal rising in due proportion to the urgency of the claims that move us, is a truth no less deeply engraven there. The simple object of such institutions as ours, is to aid in fulfilling the generous desire of a patriot king—to give to all our countrymen the key to unlock the treasures of heaven-born truth—to teach them to

read the Bible. And why was the Bible written for all, but to be read by all; and if we believe in the authority of Him whose command it is—to search those records of truth where alone wisdom hath her dwelling, and to go forth into all the world and teach his words of light and gladness to all people, do we not shamefully belie our faith, by being either hostile or lukewarm in this most sacred cause?—Are we not wanting to the noblest end of our being, in failing to devote all our powers, to accelerate that delightful time, when the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, shall walk in beauty on the mountains, and their desert paths become highways for our God,—when every mountain and every hill shall break out before him into singing, and each lonely isle shall hearken in joy to his law?

The universal diffusion of a right education should be ardently promoted by patriots and politicians, because the universal intelligence of the people is the best safeguard of social order, of freedom, and of peace; because it is the stimulus of enterprise,—the creative source of public wealth,—the most stable foundation of political greatness and glory;—and because our present imperfect progress in it is the distinction to which we mainly owe our proud rank among the nations. Men of learning and taste should cherish it, because the elements of education are the instruments which can bring into full action that boundless extent of genius and of intellectual endowment, which Providence has scattered so profusely and so impartially among every rank of men; they are the paths by which the Newtons, and the “mute inglorious Miltons” of the hamlet may reach the heights of useful-

ness and of fame : and philanthropists should strive to advance it, because it presents the means most easy and most effectual, to meliorate the condition of mankind,—to soften their manners,—to refine their pleasures,—to multiply their comforts,—and to extirpate their most baneful and degrading vices. But the people called Christians, who are Christians in truth, are they who will press onward in this cause with the most enthusiastic ardour and unyielding constancy, and their minds are to be touched and kindled by more hallowed influences. They have tasted of the living streams of uncreated joy, and know the springs from which they flow : enraptured by the sublime prospect of infinite and endless felicity, they feel the matchless value of that sacred book in whose pages they first found the earnest of their hopes : filled with a peace, and love, and gladness, that pass all understanding, and which the world can neither give nor take away, they remember that that same written and eternal word, which is the charter of their blessings, enjoins them by its awful sanctions and by the most endearing persuasions, to publish its tidings of great joy to all people : they are assured too, that it shall not return void, but that it shall go on conquering and to conquer, until it work out the glorious fruits of universal happiness. Believing such things, happy are they if they do them ;—for “ they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.”

PLAN OF SCHEDULES
Alluded to in the foregoing Report.

(TITLE.)

SCHEDULE,

*Framed by order of the Society for the Education of the Poor in the Highlands, for the purpose of obtaining an accurate knowledge of the present state of Education in the Northern Counties of Scotland—
Inverness, 1822.*

Parish of District
Comprehending the Lands of The property of
Visitors of the District, Messrs.

Instructions, &c. prefixed to the Schedules.

Inverness, 25th November, 1822.

In conformity with the resolution of the Directors of the Education Society, the Sub-Committee nominated by them have drawn up the annexed Schedule, to be circulated throughout the Highlands and Islands.

For carrying the views of the Directors into completion, the Committee recommend, that six or more copies of the Schedules be forwarded by the Secretaries to each of the parish Ministers in the Highlands and Islands, with a respectful request, that they will take the trouble of dividing their parishes into districts, of such an extent and population as they may deem expedient; and procure in each district, the assistance of two or more intelligent individuals, possessed of local knowledge and benevolence, who will visit the houses of all families within it, and fill up in the Schedules the answers required by the queries they contain.

In performing the duty of visitors, attention to the following particulars will be of essential importance:—

1st, That the visitors must be scrupulously careful that their returns shall neither exaggerate nor diminish the real extent in which education is diffused, as a deviation from accuracy will completely counteract the whole purposes of the present inquiry.

2d, To facilitate the duties of the visitors, the answers to the queries may be made as follows:—Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, in figures: to No. 7, by the letter *E* for English, and *G* for Gaelic: to No. 8, by entering the distance of miles in figures: to No. 9, by the words *Yes* or *No*: to No. 10 in figures, with the letter *B* for Bibles, and *T* for New Testament: to No. 11, by entering the sum in figures, and where the answer is *none*, by leaving the space blank.

3d, It is requested that the inquiries be entered upon with the least practicable delay, and that the Schedules shall, if possible, be returned by the visitors to the Ministers of their parishes, before 1st of April, 1823.

FORM OF SCHEDULE.

[illegible]

N.B.—1200 Books, containing each six pages or more of this Schedule, were circulated in 171 Parishes in the Highlands and Islands. Nos. 1 and 2 were in the enclosed Schedule of three times the breadth of the above.

It was not found practicable to include in the subsequent tables the answers to *Questions 9 and 11.*

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MORAL STATISTICS.

COMPENDIUMS OF RETURNS.

I.—Presbytery of Inverness.

SYNOD OF MORAY—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

PARISHES.....	Inverness	Petty.	Doves.	Daviot.	Killarhity	Moy.	Kirkhill.	TOTAL
POPULATION.								
Population, at general Census 1821 ..	12,264		1573	1750	2429	1332	1572	20,920
Families, at general Census 1821 ..	2963		363	396	477	313	367	4,879
Population, in Society Returns 1824 ..	13,296		1245	1449	1813	1084	1659	26,544
Families, in Society Returns 1824 ..	3174		222	320	354	222	355	4,647
LANGUAGE.								
Families understanding English best ..	1785		14	6	21	9	37	1,872
Do. understanding Gaelic best ..	1389		208	314	333	213	318	2,775
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.								
Persons under 8 years of age ..	2741		315	347	448	221	322	4,397
Do. above 8 years of age ..	10,549		931	1102	1365	863	1337	16,147
Do. above 8 years who can read ..	8098		605	706	609	603	754	11,435
Do. above 8 years who cannot read ..	2451		327	336	756	260	583	4,712
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read ..	1007		132	142	301	97	264	1,950
Do. above 20 years who cannot read ..	1444		187	194	455	163	319	2,762
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.								
Families in which no person can read ..	377		31	51	101	21	53	634
Do. in which one or more can read ..	2797		191	269	253	201	302	4,013
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	59				1			60
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	316		31	51	100	21	53	574
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.								
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	3053		48	126	240	107	320	3,894
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	121		169	139	97	62	35	614
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school			44	55	17	53		139
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES								
Bibles ..	4697		146	415	405	338	531	6,732
Testaments ..	334		57	246	64	48	231	980
Families having Bibles ..	2610		134	259	244	179	261	3,887
Do. not having Bibles ..	364		81	61	110	43	94	760
Do. having readers and no Bibles ..	86		58	25	43	22	41	275

Population of Petty parish not returned,—1758.

N.B.—In these Tables it is to be noticed:—1st, In many parishes the higher classes are not included. 2d, In some, only particular districts were examined. 3d, In several parishes, or districts of parishes, New Testaments were either not put down at all, or not separately from Bibles.

II.—Presbytery of Nairn.

SYNOD OF MORAY—COUNTY OF NAIRN.

PARISHES.....	Nairn.*	Ardclach.	Croy*	Auldearn.	Culder.*	Ardaraic.	TOTAL
POPULATION.							
Population, at general Census 1821 ..	3228	1267	1538	1525	1120	1387	10,085
Families, at general Census 1821 ..	765	317	359	325	261	327	2354
Population, in Society Returns 1824 ..	933	1275	471	1598	379	1068	5724
Families, in Society Returns 1824 ..	153	296	93	353	51	235	1181
LANGUAGE.							
Families understanding English best ..	57	134	20	331	13	93	648
Do. understanding Gaelic best ..	96	162	73	22	38	142	533
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.							
Persons under 8 years of age ..	179	285	94	342	78	261	1239
Do. above 8 years of age ..	754	990	377	1256	301	807	4485
Do. above 8 years who can read ..	509	881	303	1214	254	605	3766
Do. above 8 years who cannot read ..	245	109	74	42	47	202	719
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read ..	27	23	40	37	10	39	176
Do. above 20 years who cannot read ..	218	86	34	5	37	163	543
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.							
Families in which no person can read ..	7	15	9		1	20	52
Do. in which one or more can read ..	140	281	84	353	50	215	1129
Do. having Eng. best in which none read		3				8	11
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	7	12	9		1	12	41
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.							
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	113	166	61	298	23	233	894
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	40	117	32	55	27	2	273
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school		13			1		14
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.							
Bibles ..	303	789	211	901	182	423	2809
Testaments ..	16	112				5	133
Families having Bibles ..	139	277	63	353	51	202	1085
Do. not having Bibles ..	14	19	30			33	96
Do. having readers and no Bibles ..	8	6	21			16	51

* Some of the parishes of this Presbytery sent only returns for particular districts. In the returns for Nairn parish the town is not included.

III.—Presbytery of Abernethy.

SYNOD OF MORAY—COUNTIES OF INVERNESS AND MORAY.

PARISHES.....	Abernethy	Kingussie	Kirk-michael.	Alvie.	Cromdale	Duthel.	TOTAL
POPULATION.							
Population, at general Census 1821	1968	2004	1551	901		1639	8063
Families, at general Census 1821	412	471	250	231		255	1619
Population, in Society Returns 1824	1900	2122	1779	973		1878	8661
Families, in Society Returns 1824	395	468	288	215		361	1727
LANGUAGE.							
Families understanding English best	46	36	182	6		30	300
Do. understanding Gaelic best	349	432	106	209		331	1427
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.							
Persons under 8 years of age	490	474	311	206		391	1782
Do. above 8 years of age	1503	1648	1468	773		1487	6879
Do. above 8 years who can read	1146	1174	1130	425		835	4760
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	357	474	338	346		602	2119
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	100	53	42	56		358	609
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	257	421	296	292		244	1510
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.							
Families in which no person can read	59	91	14	53		89	306
Do. in which one or more can read	336	377	274	162		272	1421
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	4		3			9	16
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	55	91	11	53		80	290
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.							
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	201	359	164	131		224	1079
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	185	103	118	76		137	619
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	9	6	6	8			29
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.							
Bibles	650	669	594	199		487	2599
Testaments	173	468	243	86		20	990
Families having Bibles	326	350	271	178		242	1367
Do. not having Bibles	69	118	17	37		119	360
Do. having readers and no Bibles	29	31	4	8		30	102

Population of Cromdale parish not returned,—2897.

IV.—Synod of Moray.

COUNTIES OF INVERNESS, NAIRN, AND MORAY.

PRESBYTERIES.....	Inverness	Nairn.	Abernethy	TOTAL Results of Returns.	TOTAL Computed Results for Cen. 1831.
POPULATION.					
Population, at general Census 1821	20,020	10,085	8063	39,068	43,723
Families, at general Census 1821*	4879	2354	1619	8852	9437
Population, in Society Returns 1824	20,544	5724	8661	34,929	
Families, in Society Returns 1824	4647	1181	1727	7555	
LANGUAGE.					
Families understanding English best	1672	648	300	2620	3528
Do. understanding Gaelic best	2775	533	1427	4735	5029
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.					
Persons under 8 years of age	4397	1230	1752	7418	8206
Do. above 8 years of age	16,147	4485	6819	27,511	34,437
Do. above 8 years who can read	11,435	3766	4760	19,061	24,085
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	4712	719	2119	7550	9452
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	1950	179	809	2738	3427
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	2762	543	1510	4815	6025
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.					
Families in which no person can read	634	52	306	992	1241
Do. in which one or more can read	4013	1129	1421	6563	8216
Do. having English best in which none read ..	60	11	16	87	109
Do. having Gaelic best in which none read ..	574	41	290	905	1132
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.					
Families within 2 miles of nearest school ..	3894	894	1079	5867	7349
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles ..	614	273	619	1506	1894
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school ..	139	14	29	182	230
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.					
Bibles	6732	2809	2599	12,140	15,195
Testaments	980	133	990	2103	2602
Families having Bibles	3887	1085	1367	6339	7933
Do. not having Bibles	760	96	360	1216	1522
Do. having readers and no Bibles	275	51	102	428	536

The whole Synod comprehends seven Presbyteries, four of which are lowlands.

* The number of families in the computed columns is not taken from the Census, but calculated in the proportions of the Returns.

V.—Presbytery of Abertarff.

SYNOD OF GLENELG—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

PARISHES.....	Urquhart	Kilmonivag.	Loggan.	Kilmallie	Boleskine	TOTAL
POPULATION.						
Population, at general Census 1821	2786		1234	5527		9547
Families, at general Census 1821	457		241	1165		1863
Population, in Society Returns 1824	2541		1246	4950		8737
Families, in Society Returns 1824	494		222	950		1666
LANGUAGE.						
Families understanding English best	23		6	108		137
Do. understanding Gaelic best	471		216	842		1529
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.						
Persons under 8 years of age	583		266	1275		2124
Do. above 8 years of age	1958		980	3675		6613
Do. above 8 years who can read	1031		623	2261		3925
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	927		347	1414		2688
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	427		40	337		804
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	500		307	1077		1884
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.						
Families in which no person can read	86		36	159		281
Do in which one or more can read	408		186	791		1385
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	1		1	3		5
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	85		35	156		276
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.						
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	363		62	710		1135
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	126		118	158		402
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school			42	82		129
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.						
Bibles	531		255	1301		2087
Testaments	134		164	582		880
Families having Bibles	312		156	695		1163
Do. not having Bibles	182		66	255		503
Do. having readers and no Bibles	110		31	133		274

Population of two Parishes not returned.—4938

VI.—Presbytery of Lochcarron.

SYNOD OF GLENELG—COUNTIES OF INVERNESS & ROSS.

PARISHES	Gairloch.	Lochcarron.	Kintail.	Glenelg.	Lochbroom.	Glenelg.	Applecross.	Lochalsh.	TOTAL
POPULATION.									
Population, at general Census 1821	4518	1932	1027	768	4540	2793	2492	18,070	
Families, at general Census 1821	527	369	210	139	896	525	457	3123	
Population, in Society Returns 1824	4047	1641	990	599	2775	2161	2118	14,331	
Families, in Society Returns 1824	719	353	206	198	447	368	405	2597	
LANGUAGE.									
Families understanding English best	23	13	5	9	99	7	8	169	
Do. understanding Gaelic best	632	340	201	99	348	361	397	2428	
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.									
Persons under 8 years of age	888	431	233	151	670	482	539	3394	
Do. above 8 years of age	3159	1210	757	448	2105	1679	1579	10,937	
Do. above 8 years who can read	995	501	204	171	674	578	557	3680	
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	2164	709	553	277	1431	1101	1022	7257	
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	670	352	106	59	658	377	234	2456	
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	1494	357	447	218	773	724	788	4801	
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.									
Families in which no person can read	258	120	60	32	146	96	105	817	
Do. in which one or more can read	452	233	146	76	301	272	300	1760	
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	9	1		1	11		2	24	
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	249	119	60	31	135	96	163	793	
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.									
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	421	288	181	39	227	119	283	1558	
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	101	60	18	26	69	90	80	444	
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	136	5	7	43	151	159	42	598	
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.									
Bibles	511	253	104	57	350	182	224	1681	
Testaments	237	83	78	64	103	124	160	654	
Families having Bibles	327	185	99	43	235	131	183	1203	
Do. not having Bibles	383	168	107	65	212	237	222	1394	
Do. having readers and no Bibles	136	76	52	35	86	141	126	652	

Population of Glenelg parish not returned, 2394. This parish sent an abstract, but not in the form necessary for this inquiry.

VII.—Presbytery of Skye.

SYNOD OF GLENELG—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

PARISHES	Kilnair.	Straith.	Snizort.	Small Isles.	Portree.	Sluat.	Durinish.	Bracco-dale.	TOTAL
POPULATION.									
Population, at general Census 1821 --	3387	2619	2789	1626	3174	2698	4147	2103	22,453
Families, at general Census 1821 --	638	472	534	288	555	476	707	376	4,646
Population, in Society Returns 1824 --	3279	2442	2439	1477	2286	2793	3947	2068	20,671
Families, in Society Returns 1824 --	599	405	471	234	397	424	731	361	3,622
LANGUAGE.									
Families understanding English best --	2	23	2		16	1	26	7	78
Do. understanding Gaelic best --	597	382	468	234	381	423	705	354	3,544
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.									
Persons under 8 years of age --	785	638	822	316	561	590	965	461	5,130
Do. above 8 years of age --	2494	1804	1617	1161	1725	2143	2982	1697	15,538
Do. above 8 years who can read --	563	437	556	422	565	650	661	497	4,351
Do. above 8 years who cannot read --	1931	1367	1061	739	1166	1493	2321	1110	11,182
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read --	619	535	467	215	460	477	686	204	3,753
Do. above 20 years who cannot read --	1312	832	594	524	700	1016	1635	816	7,426
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.									
Families in which no person can read --	267	202	221	56	121	225	363	148	1,623
Do. in which one or more can read --	332	203	250	178	276	199	346	213	1,999
Do. having Eng. best in which none read		1			1		7	1	10
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	267	201	221	56	126	225	376	147	1,613
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.									
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	207	255	78	197	210	261	416	264	1,688
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	163	4	156	37	82	117	279	57	695
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	229	146	287		105	46	36	40	630
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.									
Bibles --	225	197	281	92	314	147	237	203	1,690
Testaments --	191	37	206	105	112	173	502	176	1,302
Families having Bibles --	211	135	202	80	178	119	191	127	1,343
Do. not having Bibles --	388	276	269	154	219	305	546	234	2,379
Do. having readers and no Bibles --	147	78	108	98	107	86	138	88	901

VIII.—Presbytery of Uist.

SYNOD OF GLENELG—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

PARISHES.....	S. Uist.	Barra.	N. Uist.	Harris.	TOTAL
POPULATION.					
Population, at general Census 1821	6038	2303	4971	3909	17,221
Families, at general Census 1821	1113	414	953	757	3237
Population, in Society Returns 1824	5976	1795	5200	1551	16,522
Families, in Society Returns 1824	1017	319	886	704	2926
LANGUAGE.					
Families understanding English best	12			4	16
Do. understanding Gaelic best	1005	319	886	700	2910
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.					
Persons under 8 years of age	1456	487	1260	865	4068
Do. above 8 years of age	4520	1308	3940	2686	12,454
Do. above 8 years who can read	665	192	884	496	2237
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	3855	1116	3056	2190	10,217
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	1276	383	880	775	3314
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	2579	733	2176	1415	6903
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.					
Families in which no person can read	615	224	416	383	1638
Do. in which one or more can read	402	95	470	321	1288
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	1				1
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	614	224	416	383	1637
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.					
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	418	140	566	381	1505
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	343	142	127	131	743
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	266	37	193	192	678
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.					
Bibles	204	65	248	202	719
Testaments	386	75	142	257	860
Families having Bibles	178	35	165	164	542
Do. not having Bibles	839	284	721	540	2384
Do. having readers and no Bibles	239	60	306	155	760

IX.—Presbytery of Lewis.

SYNOD OF GLENELG—COUNTY OF ROSS.

PARISHES.....				Uig.	Stornoway.	Barras.	Lochs.	TOTAL
POPULATION.								
Population, at general Census 1821	--	--	--	2875	1119	2568		9502
Families, at general Census 1821	--	--	--	592	851	529		1972
Population, in Society Returns 1824	--	--	--	2568	2966	2626		8160
Families, in Society Returns 1824	--	--	--	475	709	491		1675
LANGUAGE.								
Families understanding English best	--	--	--		51			51
Do. understanding Gaelic best	--	--	--	475	658	491		1624
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.								
Persons under 8 years of age	--	--	--	529	858	636		2023
Do. above 8 years of age	--	--	--	2039	2108	1990		6137
Do. above 8 years who can read	--	--	--	406	913	576		1897
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	--	--	--	1631	1195	1414		4240
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	--	--	--	572	696	379		1637
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	--	--	--	1059	509	1035		2603
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.								
Families in which no person can read	--	--	--	230	328	225		783
Do. in which one or more can read	--	--	--	245	331	266		892
Do. having English best in which none read	--	--	--					
Do. having Gaelic best in which none read	--	--	--	230	328	225		783
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.								
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	--	--	--	67	567	268		902
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	--	--	--	70	142	105		317
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	--	--	--	338		118		456
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.								
Bibles	--	--	--	128	442	164		734
Testaments	--	--	--	99	106	330		535
Families having Bibles	--	--	--	96	329	143		568
Do. not having Bibles	--	--	--	379	339	348		1107
Do. having readers and no Bibles	--	--	--	160	108	124		392

Population of Lochs parish not returned,—2609.

X.—*Synod of Glenelg.*

COUNTIES OF INVERNESS AND ROSS.

PRESBYTERIES.....	<i>Aberdeen.</i>	<i>Loch-</i> <i>carron.</i>	<i>Skyc.</i>	<i>Uist.</i>	<i>Levis.</i>	TOTAL Results of Returns.	TOTAL Computed Results for Cen. 1821.
POPULATION.							
Population, at general Census 1821 ..	9549	18,070	22,442	17,221	9562	76,844	87,264
Families, at general Census 1821 ..	1863	3123	4046	3237	1972	14,241	15,926
Population, in Society Returns 1824 ..	9737	14,331	20,671	16,522	8160	69,421	
Families, in Society Returns 1824 ..	1666	2597	3622	2926	1675	12,486	
LANGUAGE.							
Families understanding English best ..	137	169	78	16	51	451	575
Do. understanding Gaelic best ..	1529	2428	3544	2910	1624	12,035	15,350
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.							
Persons under 8 years of age ..	2124	3394	5138	4068	2023	16,747	21,359
Do. above 8 years of age ..	6613	10,937	15,533	12,454	6137	51,074	65,905
Do. above 8 years who can read ..	3925	3680	4351	2237	1897	16,090	20,521
Do. above 8 years who cannot read ..	2688	7257	11,182	10,217	4240	35,584	45,384
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read ..	804	2456	3753	3314	1637	11,964	15,272
Do. above 20 years who cannot read ..	1881	4801	7429	6903	2603	23,620	30,112
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.							
Families in which no person can read ..	281	817	1623	1638	763	5142	6558
Do. in which one or more can read ..	1385	1786	1999	1288	892	7344	9367
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	5	24	10	1		40	51
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	276	793	1613	1637	793	5102	6507
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.							
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	1135	1558	1888	1505	902	6988	8912
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	402	444	895	743	317	2801	3573
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	129	595	639	678	450	2697	3440
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.							
Bibles ..	2087	1681	1696	719	734	6917	8910
Testaments ..	880	854	1302	860	535	4431	5651
Families having Bibles ..	1163	1203	1243	542	568	4719	6019
Do. not having Bibles ..	503	1394	2379	2384	1107	7767	9906
Do. having readers and no Bibles ..	274	652	901	760	392	2979	3799

XI.—Presbytery of Chanong.

SYNOD OF CROMARTY—COUNTIES OF ROSS & CROMARTY.

PARISHES.....	Rose- mark	Kilmur- vester.	Kirk- michal.	Cromarty	Atoch	Killar- nan	TOTAL
POPULATION.							
Population, at general Census 1821	1571	1973	1201	2644	1821	1371	10,580
Families, at general Census 1821	359	495	276	667	397	224	2490
Population, in Society Returns 1824	1280	2027	1218	2562	1818	1380	10,285
Families, in Society Returns 1824	263	472	287	632	404	289	2347
LANGUAGE.							
Families understanding English best	13	61	129	576	361	19	1179
Do. understanding Gaelic best	250	411	168	56	29	270	1160
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.							
Persons under 8 years of age	315	552	213	503	332	291	2006
Do. above 8 years of age	963	1005	1005	2059	1466	1089	8279
Do. above 8 years who can read	752	859	794	1718	1302	612	5034
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	213	319	211	341	284	477	2344
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	50	212	98	52	92	159	663
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	163	571	113	269	192	312	1640
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.							
Families in which no person can read	3	114	22	35	34	51	259
Do. in which one or more can read	260	358	265	597	370	238	2068
Do. having Eng. best in which none read		5	8	21	27	1	62
Do. having Gaa. best in which none read	3	109	14	14	7	50	197
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.							
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	263	354	224	594	288	220	1943
Do. 2 miles from school and not 3 miles		118	63	38	116	69	404
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school							
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.							
Bibles	594	587	661	1025	677	493	4037
Testaments		212	234	171	50	106	772
Families having Bibles	261	328	263	564	365	225	2006
Do. not having Bibles	2	144	24	68	39	64	341
Do. having readers and no Bibles	21	36	10	41	13	21	122

XII.—Presbytery of Dingwall.

SYNOD OF ROSS—COUNTY OF ROSS.

PARISHES.	Dingwall	Urray.	Fodderty.	Contin.	Urquhart	Kil-morack.	Kiltarn.	Alicu.	TOTAL
POPULATION.									
Population, at general Census 1821	2031		1952	1930	2822	2862	1454	1270	14,321
Families, at general Census 1821	463		444	414	647	564	327	267	3126
Population, in Society Returns 1824	1854		2026	1957	2822	2221	1791	1123	13,794
Families, in Society Returns 1824	418		403	374	634	475	311	267	2902
LANGUAGE.									
Families understanding English best	243		60	8	29	26	43	41	450
Do. understanding Gaelic best	175		343	366	605	449	268	246	2452
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.									
Persons under 8 years of age	391		531	438	538	503	626	263	3290
Do. above 8 years of age	1463		1495	1519	2284	1718	1165	800	10,504
Do. above 8 years who can read	1039		731	443	1371	768	594	605	5551
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	424		764	1076	913	950	571	255	4953
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	169		199	350	146	522	164	218	1763
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	255		565	726	767	428	407	37	3185
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.									
Families in which no person can read	71		128	170	136	137	87	46	775
Do. in which one or more can read	347		275	204	498	338	224	241	2127
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	8		3				3	2	16
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	63		125	170	136	137	84	44	759
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.									
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	418		218	186	623	332	235	232	2238
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles			149	107	11	114	62	55	498
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school			36	87		29	14		166
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES									
Bibles	862		552	205	1237	398	481	530	4265
Testaments	26		3	65	206	391	126	108	925
Families having Bibles	338		233	142	507	230	236	240	1976
Do. not having Bibles	80		170	232	127	195	75	47	926
Do. having readers and no Bibles	30		43	69	18	67	17	18	262

Population of Urray parish not returned,—2731. Schedules, filled up for the parish of Urray, were transmitted by the Minister, but were lost in the conveyance.

XIII.—Presbytery of Cain.

SYNOD OF ROSS—COUNTY OF ROSS.

PARISHES.....	Tain.	Fearn.	Kilmuir.	Kincardine.	Loggie.	Nigg.	Edder-town.	Tarbet.	Roskeam.	TOTAL
POPULATION.										
Population, at general Census 1821 ..	2861	1654	1381	1811	813	1436	915	1625		12,406
Families, at general Census 1821 ..	663	361	326	445	221	336	211	381		2944
Population, in Society Returns 1824 ..	2635	1396	1312	2027	762	1136	1103	1305		11,678
Families, in Society Returns 1824 ..	562	304	311	404	187	221	212	264		2461
LANGUAGE.										
Families understanding English best	135	18	68	34	21	39	36	9		411
Do. understanding Gaelic best ..	377	286	242	370	166	182	176	255		2054
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.										
Persons under 8 years of age ..	507	285	260	366	124	241	209	347		2351
Do. above 8 years of age ..	2128	1111	1032	1661	636	897	894	958		9311
Do. above 8 years who can read ..	1426	637	535	662	362	555	492	594		5261
Do. above 8 years who cannot read ..	702	474	497	999	276	342	402	364		4050
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read ..	317	77	56	317	156	163	69	77		1231
Do. above 20 years who cannot read ..	385	397	441	682	120	179	333	287		2624
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.										
Families in which no person can read ..	96	60	67	75	34	39	60	25		456
Do. in which one or more can read ..	466	244	244	329	153	182	152	239		2009
Do. having Eng. best in which none read ..	3		4		2	10	5			24
Do. having Gae. best in which none read ..	93	60	63	75	32	20	55	25		431
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.										
Families within 2 miles of school ..	432	304	308	227	163	207	158	194		1593
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles ..	130		2	86	24	14	54	70		380
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school ..			1	91						92
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.										
Bibles ..	1177	337	469	472	276	455	329	688		4221
Testaments ..	130	25	20	340	107	112	49	11		794
Families having Bibles ..	453	225	255	266	150	188	160	246		1945
Do. not having Bibles ..	109	79	56	136	37	33	52	18		520
Do. having readers and no Bibles ..	34	49	8	61	12	11	23	8		206

Population of Roskeam parish not returned—2581. This parish sent an abstract, but not in the form necessary for this inquiry.

XIV—*Spines of Ross.*

COUNTIES OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

PRESBYTERIES.....			Chanon?	Dingwall	Tain	TOTAL Results of Returns.	TOTAL Computed results for Dec. 1821.
POPULATION.							
Population, at general Census 1821	..	..	10,581	14,321	12,466	37,368	42,715
Families, at general Census 1821	..	..	2426	3126	2944	8496	9218
Population, in Society Returns 1824	..	..	10,285	13,794	11,676	35,755	
Families, in Society Returns 1824	..	..	2347	2502	2465	7714	
LANGUAGE.							
Families understanding English best	..	..	1174	456	411	2041	2437
Do. understanding Gaelic best	..	..	1168	2452	2054	5674	6776
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.							
Persons under 8 years of age	..	..	2006	3296	2350	7652	9144
Do. above 8 years of age	..	..	8276	10,504	1315	28,105	33,571
Do. above 8 years who can read	..	..	5934	5551	5263	16,748	20,007
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	..	..	2345	4953	4056	11,354	13,564
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	..	..	695	1761	1232	3688	4424
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	..	..	1646	3185	2824	7655	9140
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.							
Families in which no person can read	..	..	258	775	456	1490	1752
Do. in which one or more can read	..	..	2681	2127	2061	6869	7423
Do. having English best in which none read	..	..	65	16	25	106	121
Do. having Gaelic best in which none read	..	..	197	755	432	1384	1671
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.							
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	..	..	1947	2238	1997	6174	7376
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	..	..	464	496	386	1346	1530
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	..	..		166	92	258	309
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.							
Bibles .. .. .	..	..	4037	4265	4203	12,505	16,471
Testaments .. .. .	..	..	772	925	794	2491	2675
Families having Bibles	..	..	2066	1976	1945	5987	7081
Do. not having Bibles	..	..	341	956	521	1798	2134
Do. having readers and no Bibles	..	..	123	262	206	591	709

XV.—Presbytery of Dornoch.

SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND & CAITHNESS—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

PARISHES.....	Dornoch.	Rogart	Lairg.	Gairn- head.	Loch- broom.	Creech.	Kilcannan.	Assynt.	Chimac.	TOTAL.
POPULATION.										
Population, at general Census 1821	3100	1800	1054			2354		2063		11,357
Families, at general Census 1821	600	420	227			389		547		2243
Population, in Society Returns 1824	2023	1777	836			1160		2500		8367
Families, in Society Returns 1824	407	326	151			196		443		1533
LANGUAGE.										
Families understanding English best	12	6	3			17		11		50
Do. understanding Gaelic best	394	323	150			181		432		1463
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.										
Persons under 3 years of age	464	333	160			281		506		1764
Do. above 3 years of age	1010	1423	670			371		2003		6037
Do. above 3 years who can read	382	323	384			561		791		3746
Do. above 3 years who cannot read	737	600	294			610		1212		3163
Do. from 3 to 20 who cannot read	167	150	190			301		342		1150
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	570	450	104			317		870		2503
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.										
Families in which no person can read	50	42	13			40		91		253
Do. in which one or more can read	349	284	140			143		352		1269
Do. having Eng. best in which none read		1								1
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	58	41	13			40		61		253
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.										
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	280	136	130			*		336		867
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	127	163	2			117		82		491
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school		33	16			61		23		153
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.										
Bibles	562	391	223			187		262		1665
Testaments	579	76	15			125		120		617
Families having Bibles	320	247	149			143		213		1072
Do. not having Bibles	87	76	10			55		234		456
Do. having readers and no Bibles	36	41	4			9		14		104

Population of four parishes not returned.—5403. The returns from Dornoch contained only particular districts. Kilcannan parish seen abstract, but it is necessary for this inquiry.

* In the parish of Creech the districts nearest to the existing schools were not returned.

XIV.—Presbytery of Tongue.

SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND & CAITHNESS—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

PARISHES.....	Tongue.	Durness.	Farr.	Karachi- less.	TOTAL
POPULATION.					
Population, at general Census 1821	1736	1004	1994	1229	5963
Families, at general Census 1821	356	178	376	239	1143
Population, in Society Returns 1824	1807	1005	1741	934	5487
Families, in Society Returns 1824	332	161	311	143	947
LANGUAGE.					
Families understanding English best	8	6	26	1	41
Do. understanding Gaelic best	324	155	285	142	906
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.					
Persons under 8 years of age	401	207	362	192	1162
Do. above 8 years of age	1406	790	1379	742	4325
Do. above 8 years who can read	746	395	764	418	2325
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	656	403	615	324	2006
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	174	105	154	154	587
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	484	298	461	170	1413
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.					
Families in which no person can read	35	26	39	6	106
Do. in which one or more can read	297	135	272	137	841
Do. having Eng. best in which none read			1		1
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	35	26	38	6	105
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.					
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	242	107	286	116	751
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	90	28	24	26	168
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school		26	1	1	28
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.					
Bibles	333	161	357	115	966
Testaments	90	72	195	81	438
Families having Bibles	243	119	235	90	687
Do. not having Bibles	89	42	76	53	260
Do. having readers and no Bibles	63	24	52	56	195

XVII.—Presbytery of Caithness.

SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND & CAITHNESS—COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

PARISHES.....	Latheron.	Reay	Bower.	Cannichy.	Dunnet	Thurso	Watten	Olrig.	Wick.	Halkirk.	TOTAL.
POPULATION.											
Population, at general Census 1821		3815					1158			2646	7619
Families, at general Census 1821		706					232			479	1417
Population, in Society Returns 1824		2537					1182			2418	6137
Families, in Society Returns 1824		463					224			474	1161
LANGUAGE.											
Families understanding English best		106					201			236	543
Do. understanding Gaelic best		357					23			238	618
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.											
Persons under 8 years of age		514					214			452	1210
Do. above 8 years of age		1533					968			1906	4927
Do. above 8 years who can read		897					815			1307	3199
Do. above 8 years who cannot read		1036					153			509	1720
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read		323					22			70	483
Do. above 20 years who cannot read		613					131			496	1243
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.											
Families in which no person can read		98					6			35	141
Do. in which one or more can read		365					216			436	1026
Do. having Eng. best in which none read		12					7			12	31
Do. having Gae. best in which none read		86					1			23	116
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.											
Families within 2 miles of nearest school		112					200			316	628
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles		184					24			80	288
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school		167								78	245
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.											
Bibles		494					609			714	1817
Testaments		204					155			255	614
Families having Bibles		302					200			416	918
Do. not having Bibles		161					24			58	243
Do. having readers and no Bibles		111					18			41	170

Population of seven parishes not returned,—25,681. Schedules were transmitted from the parishes of Olrig and Latheron, but lost in the conveyance.

XVIII.—*Synod of Sutherland & Caithness.*

COUNTIES OF SUTHERLAND & CAITHNESS.

PRESBYTERIES.....	<i>Dornoch.</i>	<i>Tongue.</i>	<i>Caithness.</i>	TOTAL Results of Returns of Sutherland & Caithness Gen. 1841.	Computed results for results for Sutherland & Caithness Gen. 1841.	Computed results for Caithness Gen. 1841.	TOTAL Results of Returns of Sutherland & Caithness Gen. 1841.
POPULATION.							
Population, at general Census 1821	11 337	5963	7611	24 919	32,783	31,360	54,053
Families, at general Census 1821 ..	2243	1143	1417	4803	4071	6136	10,214
Population, in Society Returns 1824	1227	5487	6197	19 911			
Families, in Society Returns 1824 ..	1532	947	1161	3641			
LANGUAGE.							
Families understanding English best	50	41	547	638	140	3761	3210
Do. understanding Gaelic best ..	1403	900	611	3304	3521	3075	7334
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.							
Persons under 3 years of age ..	1764	1162	1210	4136	4311	5051	10,668
Do. above 3 years of age ..	6663	4325	4921	15,839	17,972	23,445	43,421
Do. above 3 years who can read ..	3147	2335	1197	6684	8993	13,984	27,073
Do. above 3 years who cannot read ..	3463	2006	1723	7192	5338	7365	16,346
Do. from 3 to 20 who cannot read ..	1151	507	427	2085	2001	936	3773
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	2305	1412	1247	4964	6111	6450	12,573
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.							
Families in which no person can read	252	106	141	500	560	432	1345
Do. in which one or more can read ..	1291	841	1321	3143	3101	5683	9177
Do. having Eng. best in which no person can read	1	1	31	33	2	155	158
Do. having Gael. best in which no person can read	252	106	111	469	558	280	865
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.							
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	287	751	621	2259	2603	4792	6785
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	491	167	203	861	1043	1937	2111
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	152	23	24	179	392	1009	1311
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURE.							
Bibles	1665	966	1817	4448	4227	9242	13,469
Testaments	617	438	614	1669	1735	3201	5036
Families having Bibles	1072	687	911	2670	2892	5385	8277
Do. not having Bibles	461	206	242	909	1106	751	1937
Do. having readers and no Bibles ..	249	153	170	572	510	530	1440

The computed column for Sutherland is calculated from the total of the returns of the two Presbyteries of that County. The computed column for Caithness is taken from the proportions returned by the Parish of Halkirk in that Presbytery; this Parish appearing, from its local situation and the returns, to be a fair criterion for the county, both with respect to education and language. In the towns of Caithness, and along the sea shore, English is spoken almost exclusively, and education is diffused very generally.

XIX.—Presbyteries of Kintyre & Lorn.—PART.

SYNOD OF ARGYLE—COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

PARISHES.....	Southend	Kil-cannuel.	Kil-chowan.	Dea-chattan.	TOTAL
POPULATION.					
Population, at general Census 1821	2004	3574	3936	2494	12,072
Families, at general Census 1821	49	681	720	477	2307
Population, in Society Returns 1824	1481	3185	792	1946	10,403
Families, in Society Returns 1824	285	505	620	36	1633
LANGUAGE.					
Families understanding English best	101	27	14	34	181
Do. understanding Gaelic best	174	562	606	320	1662
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.					
Persons under 6 years of age	423	132	963	454	2671
Do. above 6 years of age	1081	3563	2820	1494	7732
Do. above 8 years who can read	946	2962	1241	71	5420
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	111	291	679	314	2504
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	102	82	411	64	657
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	10	266	171	25	1647
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.					
Families in which no person can read	4	12	131	21	18
Do. in which one or more can read	276	577	490	332	1603
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	4	1	1		6
Do. having Gas. best in which none read	1	11	130	20	174
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.					
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	247	454	450	220	1388
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	57	130	151	107	439
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	1		20	24	45
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.					
Bibles	525	622	420	503	2155
Testaments	360	437	232	351	1386
Families having Bibles	276	494	397	330	1496
Do. not having Bibles	10	95	232	30	367
Do. having readers and no Bibles	11	87	106	15	219

Population of 34 parishes not returned,—90,309. A return was received from the parish of Lochgoilhead, but not in the form necessary for the purposes of this inquiry.

XX.—Synod of Argyle and part of Perth.

COUNTIES OF ARGYLE, BUTE, & PERTH.

	Results of Returns from Argyle. Parishes.	Computed Results for Synod of Argyle. Census 1821	Computed results for 10 parishes in synod of Perth. Cen. 1821	TOTAL Computed re- sults Argyle and part of Perth, Census 1821.
POPULATION.				
Population, at general Census 1821	12,072	110,381	26,381	136,762
Families, at general Census 1821	2367	19,768	4721	24,489
Population, in Society Returns 1824	10,403			
Families, in Society Returns 1824	1863			
LANGUAGE.				
Families understanding English best	181	1921	458	2379
Do. understanding Gaelic best	1682	17,847	4263	22,110
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.				
Persons under 8 years of age	2671	28,340	6767	35,107
Do. above 8 years of age	7732	82,041	19,614	101,655
Do. above 8 years who can read	5428	57,596	13,752	71,348
Do. above 8 years who cannot read	2304	24,445	5862	30,307
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	657	6972	1665	8637
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	1647	17,473	4197	21,670
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.				
Families in which no person can read	180	1911	455	2366
Do. in which one or more can read	1683	17,857	4266	21,123
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	6	63	15	78
Do. having Gae. best in which none read	174	1848	440	2288
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.				
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	1388	14,726	3520	13,246
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	430	4565	1087	5652
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	45	477	114	591
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES				
Bibles	2155	22,866	5334	28,200
Testaments	1386	14,372	3431	17,803
Families having Bibles	1526	16,192	3867	20,059
Do. not having Bibles	337	3576	854	4430
Do. having readers and no Bibles	219	2188	487	2675

Note.—In the absence of more certain data, the state of education and language in the whole Synod of Argyle, and in 10 parishes of the Presbytery of Dunkeld in Perth, is computed from the ratios afforded by four parishes of Argyle which sent returns. As these four parishes are situated in different districts of the county of Argyle, and as the education of Argyle, and that of the contiguous districts of Perth are known to be nearly on a level, the results obtained by adopting these proportions are probably not far distant from the truth.

XXI.—Presbytery of North Isles.

SYNOD OF ORKNEY—COUNTY OF ORKNEY & ZETLAND.

PARISHES.....	Shap- shaw.	Westray.	Houmoy.	Stronsay.	Cross.	Lady Parish.	TOTAL
POPULATION.							
Population, at general Census 1821	-	2027	1150	1686			4863
Families, at general Census 1821	-	380	237	359			976
Population, in Society Returns 1824	-	1909	1091	1763			4763
Families, in Society Returns 1824	-	338	207	390			853
LANGUAGE.							
Families understanding English best	-	338	207	300			853
Do. understanding Gaelic best	-						
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.							
Persons under 3 years of age	-	405	260	339			1004
Do. above 3 years of age	-	1504	831	1424			3759
Do. above 3 years who can read	-	1206	761	1246			3213
Do. above 3 years who cannot read	-	298	70	178			546
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	-	77	3	3			83
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	-	221	67	175			463
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.							
Families in which no person can read	-	4	3	6			13
Do. in which one or more can read	-	334	204	302			840
Do. having English best in which none read	-	4	3	6			13
Do. having Gaelic best in which none read	-						
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.							
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	-	206	88	202			496
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	-	125	89	106			320
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	-	13	30				43
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.							
Bibles	-	506	234	456			1196
Testaments	-	170	115	63			356
Families having Bibles	-	323	201	296			820
Do. not having Bibles	-	15	6	12			33
Do. having readers and no Bibles	-	11	6	8			25

Population of three parishes above not returned—3019. Population of Presbyteries Kirkwall and Cairnston, which sent no returns—18,278. Lady Parish sent an abstract, but not in the form necessary for this inquiry.

XXII.—Presbytery and Synod of Zetland.

COUNTY OF ORKNEY & ZETLAND.

PARISHES.....	Un t.	Delting.	Yell.	Fedlar.	Bressay.	North- maring.	Lerwick.	TOTAL
POPULATION.								
Population, at general Census 1821 ..	2598	1818	1729	1586	1585	2204	2224	13,804
Families, at general Census 1821 ..	442	321	280	269	294	376	577	2559
Population, in Society Returns 1824 ..	2545	1845	1688	1666	1546	2307	2632	14,230
Families, in Society Returns 1824 ..	458	317	285	256	245	377	596	2517
LANGUAGE.								
Families understanding English best ..	436	317	288	256	245	377	596	2517
Do. understanding Gaelic best ..								
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.								
Persons under 8 years of age ..	491	317	318	325	334	452	574	2811
Do. above 8 years of age ..	2054	1528	1371	1341	1212	1855	2058	11,419
Do. above 8 years who can read ..	1922	1402	1275	996	1122	1823	2019	10,562
Do. above 8 years who cannot read ..	132	126	55	345	90	32	39	857
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read ..	10	68	43	69	17	28	13	248
Do. above 20 years who cannot read ..	123	58	56	276	73	4	26	609
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.								
Families in which no person can read ..	6	7				3		16
Do. in which one or more can read ..	432	310	288	256	245	374	596	2501
Do. having Eng. best in which none read ..	6	7				3		16
Do. having Gae. best in which none read ..								
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.								
Families within 2 miles of school ..	152	186	64	59	168	114	591	1334
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles ..	243	95	50	69	77	119	5	658
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school ..	43	36	174	128		144		525
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.								
Bibles ..	696	513	404	398	359	663	1163	4196
Testaments ..	391	216	167	161	163	282	52	1452
Families having Bibles ..	427	306	274	248	221	366	579	2421
Do. not having Bibles ..	11	11	14	83	24	11	17	96
Do. having readers and no Bibles ..	11	11	14	83	24	5	18	94

There are 12 Parishes in Zetland, from five of which, viz Walls, Dunrossness, Nesting, Tingwall and Standing, no returns have been received. The population of these five Parishes is—12,341.

XXIII.—Synods of Orkney & Zetland.

COUNTY OF ORKNEY & ZETLAND.

PRESBYTERIES.....	Orkney County.	North Isles.	Zetland.	TOTAL Results of Returns.	Computed results for Orkney, Cen. 1821.	Computed results for Zetland, Cen. 1821.	TOTAL Computed Results, Cen. 1821.
POPULATION.							
Population, at general Census 1821	1863	13,804	13,667	26,160	26,145	52,305	
Families, at general Census 1821	970	2554	3530	4635	4624	9309	
Population, in Society Returns 1821	4763	14,230	18,993				
Families, in Society Returns 1821	853	2517	3370				
LANGUAGE.							
Families understanding English best		853	2517	3370	4635	4624	9309
Do. understanding Gaelic best							
EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUALS.							
Persons under 8 years of age	1004	2811	3815	5514	5167	10,676	
Do. above 8 years of age	3759	11,411	15,170	20,640	20,930	41,620	
Do. above 8 years who can read*	3213	10,561	13,775	17,647	18,406	37,053	
Do. above 8 years who cannot read.	546	1850	1403	2999	2524	4523	
Do. from 8 to 20 who cannot read	83	218	331	453	453	916	
Do. above 20 years who cannot read	463	632	1072	2543	1711	3666	
EDUCATION OF FAMILIES.							
Families in which no person can read	13	16	29	71	28	100	
Do. in which one or more can read	840	2501	3341	4614	4596	9205	
Do. having Eng. best in which none read	13	16	29	71	28	100	
Do. having Gae. best in which none read							
DISTANCE FROM SCHOOLS.							
Families within 2 miles of nearest school	490	1334	1824	2969	2451	4520	
Do. 2 miles from school and not 5 miles	329	656	971	1757	1294	2906	
Do. 5 miles or more from nearest school	43	525	560	831	964	1622	
DIFFUSION OF THE SCRIPTURE							
Bibles	1188	4196	5384	6572	7710	14,282	
Testaments	356	1452	1808	1958	2669	4627	
Families having Bibles	829	2421	3241	4504	4443	8947	
Do. not having Bibles	33	96	129	161	176	357	
Do. having readers and no Bibles	25	94	120	132	167	299	

To reconcile the general diffusion of education in Orkney and Zetland, with the small number of the public schools, it is only necessary to know, that in these Islands private and domestic instruction prevails every where.

Note.—The computed results for the whole population of Orkney are calculated from the returns received from three Parishes of the Presbytery of North Isles; and although education appears to be very generally diffused in these three Parishes, it will be seen by letters, to be found in a subsequent part of this publication, that it is at least equally so in the other parts of Orkney.

GENERAL LISTS.

No. I.—*Table, shewing the Extent, Progress of Population, and present number and description of the Churches & Public Schools, of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.*

PARISHES AND MINISTERS.			Extreme length	Extreme breadth	POPULATION.			CHURCHES & SCHOOLS.				
					Dr We- sters Enume- ration, 1755.	Sir J. Sin- clair's Enume- ration, 1791.	Gov- ern- ment Census 1821.	Rec'd Clerg.	Description of Clergy not Par- ochial.	Num-ber of Schools	Description of Schools not Par- ochial.	Num-ber of S. of Industry
SYNOD OF MORAY.												
PRESBYTERY OF INVERNESS.												
Inverness r	{	A. Rose, D.D., T. Fraser, & A. Clark	10	3	9730	10527	12264	6	C, E, s I, w	7	4c, 2i	2
Petty		W. Smith	8	4	1643	1511	1756	1		1		1
Dores r		D. Fraser	20	4	1520	136	1573	1		4	c, 2 i	
Daviot r		J. M'Phail	17	4	2176	1697	1750	1		3	c, i	
Kiltarlity r		C. Fraser	30	6	1914	249	2425	1		5	6, 3 i	
Moy r		J. M'Lauchlan	30	5	1693	1812	1332	1		7	6 i	
Kirkhill r		D. Fraser	8	2	1360	157	1572	1		2	c	
					20086	20935	22678	14		29		3
PRESBYTERY OF NAIRN.												
Nairn r		J. Grant	8	6	1696	240	2521	3	I, s	2	c	
Ardclach r		H. M'Bean	11	7	1163	111	1287	1		3	c, i	1
Croy r		A. Campbell	16	7	1901	55	1530	1		2	c, i	
Auldearn r		H. Barclay	6	6	1951	140	1525	1		1		
Calder r		A. Grant	4	2	882	106	1126	1		1		1
Ardersier r		P. Campbell	3	2	426	1296	1367	1		1		
					8023	6904	10085	8		11		2
PRESBYTERY OF ABERNETHY												
Abernethy r		D. Martin	15	12	1670	1769	1968	1		2	c	1
Kingussie r		G. Shepperd	20	17	1900	1983	2004	2	P	4	C, E, I	1
Kirkmichael r		A. Tulloch	10	8	1286	1276	1551	2	P	2	c	
Alvie r		J. M'Donald	10	2	1021	1011	901	1		3	E, I	
Cromdale		G. Grant	13	3	3663	3606	2897	2	C	1		
Duthel r		W. Grant	14	16	1785	1110	1636	2	P	3	c, i	
					10727	10149	10960	10		15		2

* Parishes from which returns have been received by the Inverness Society, are marked thus r.
† The letters in the column titled "Description of Clergymen not Parochial," are to be understood as follows, viz. r, Parliamentary; m, Mission of the Royal Bounty, or of the Society for Prop. Christian Knowledge; c, Chapel of Ease; E, Episcopal; R, Relief; s, Seceders; i, Independents; w, Wesleyan Methodists. The figures denote the number of clergymen in each parish, of the denominations to which they are prefixed.

† The letters in the column titled "Description of Schools not Parochial," are to be understood as follows, viz. c, Society for Prop. Chris. Knowledge; E, Edin. Gae. School Society; G, Glasgow Gae. School Society; i, Inverness Society. The figures denote the number of schools in each parish, of the kind to which they are prefixed.

The length and breadth of the Parishes, and the population in 1755 and 1791, are taken from Sir J. Sinclair's Statistical Account.

Table, shewing the Extent, Progress of Population, and present number and description of the Churches and Public Schools, of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

(Continued.)

PARISHES AND MINISTERS.		Extreme length.	Extreme breadth.	POPULATION.			CHURCHES & SCHOOLS.							
				Or Webster's Enumeration, 1755.	Sir J. Sinclair's Enumeration, 1791.	Government Census 1821.	No. of Clergy.	Description of Clergy not Parochial.	No. of schools.	Description of Schools not Parochial.	No. of female Sch. of Industry.			
SYNOD OF GLENELG.														
PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARFF.														
Urquhart r	J. D. Smith	30	12	1943	2335	2780	2	M	3	2 C	2			
Kilmanivaig		60	21	2995	2400	2842	5	E, 3M	3	C, G, I	2			
Laggan r	M. Mackay	20	5	1521	1512	1234	1		3	C, I	1			
Kilmallie r	D. M'Intyre	60	36	3093	4031	5527	6	J, 2M, P	8	4C, E, 2G	2			
Boleskine	W. Fraser	24	11	1961	1741	2056	2	M	2	I	1			
				11515	12019	14485	16		19		8			
PRESBYTERY OF LOCHCARRON.														
Gairloch r	J. Russel	32	11	2050	2200	4516	1		11	3C, 2E, 2G, 3I	2			
Lochcarron r	J. Mackenzie	14	5	771	1066	1932	1		3	E, I				
Kintail r	R. Morrison	13	6	683	1000	1027	1		1		1			
Glensheal r	J. M'Rae	8	4	509	721	768	1		3	E, I				
Lochbroom r	T. Ross, LL.D.	36	20	2211	3500	4540	3	M, P	7	C, 4E, G				
Glenelg	C. M'Iver	26	26	1816	2746	2604	1		2	I				
Applecross r	J. M'Queen	20		835	1734	2795	3	M, P	7	C, 2E, 2G, 2I				
Lochalsh r	H. M'Lean	10	5	613	1334	2492	2	P	3	C, I				
				9498	14303	20874	13		37		3			
PRESBYTERY OF SKYE.														
Kilmuir r	R. M'Gregor	11	4	1572	2065	3367	2	P	4	C, G, I	1			
Strath r	J. M'Iver	17	4	943	1575	2619	1		4	E, G, I				
Snizort r	M. M'Leod	11	6	1627	1806	2738	2	M	7	3E, G, 2I				
Small Isles r	D. M'Lean	19	12	942	1335	1629	2	M	5	C, 2E, I				
Portree r	C. M'Donald	9	3	1365	1980	3174	1		5	C, E, G, I				
Sleat r	A. M'Iver	17	2	1250	1788	2604	1		4	C, 2G				
Durinish r	J. Souter	17	13	2568	3000	4147	3	M, P	6	2C, E, 2I	1			
Bracadale r	R. M'Leod	17	5	1907	2250	2163	2	M	6	C, 2E, 2I	1			
				12195	15809	22453	14		41		3			
PRESBYTERY OF UIST.														
South Uist r	G. Munro	30	9	2205	3450	6038	2	M	6	C, 3E, G	1			
Barra r		8	3	1150	1664	2363	1		3	C, E				
North Uist r	F. M'Rae	30	12	1909	3216	4971	4	2M, P	9	5E, 2G, I				
Harris r	A. Bethune	48	24	1969	2536	3908	3	M, P	9	7E, I	1			
				7237	10868	17221	10		27		2			
PRESBYTERY OF LEWIS.														
Uig r	A. M'Leod	10	9	1312	1898	2675	2	M	5	3E, I				
Stornoway r	J. Cameron	9	4	1812	2659	4111	1		6	C, 2E, 2I	1			
Barvas r	W. M'Rae	24	9	1995	2006	2568	2	P	4	2E, I				
Lochs	A. Simpson	18	9	1267	1768	2669	2	P	4	C, 2E				
				6386	8311	12231	7		19		1			

Table, shewing the Extent, Progress of Population, and present number and description of the Churches and Public Schools, of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

(Continued.)

PARISHES AND MINISTERS.		Extreme length	F. T. miles length	POPULATION.			CHURCHES & SCHOOLS.				
				Dr Web-ster's Enu-meration, 1755.	Dr Sin-clair's Enu-meration, 1791.	Gov-ern-ment Census, 1821.	No. of Clergy	Description of Clergy not Para-chial.	No. of Schools	Description of Schools not Para-chial.	No. of female Scotch dioc.
SYNOD OF ROSS.											
PRESBYTERY OF CHANONRY.											
Rosemarky r	A. Wood	6	3	1140	1262	1571	1		2	C	
Knockbain r	R. M'Kenzie	6	5	668	1305	1973	1		2	I	
Kirkmichael r	D. Sage	8	3	1371	1234	1201	1		2	I	
Cromarty r	A. Stewart	7	3	2096	2184	2649	2	C	1		
Avoch r	J. Smith	4	3	1457	1380	1821	2	I	1		
Killarnan r	J. Kennedy	3	2	945	1147	1371	2	E	2	C	1
				7677	9012	10586	9		10		1
PRESBYTERY OF DINGWALL.											
Dingwall r	H. Bethune	3	2	997	1379	2031	2	E	1		
Urray r	D. M'Donald	7	6	2456	1860	2731	1		2	C	1
Fodderty r	D. M'Kenzie	2	1	1483	1730	1952	1		3	C, I	
Confin	— Downie	9	3	1949	2500	1930	4	M, 2P	6	2C, 2G, I	1
Ferrintosh r	J. M'Donald	9	3	2590	2901	2822	1		3	2C	
Kilmorack r	S. Fraser	40	3	2830	2318	2862	2	M	3	2I	1
Kiltearn r	F. Munro	6	2	1570	1616	1454	2	S	1		
Alness r	A. Flyter	12	3	1090	1121	1270	1		4	C, E, I	
				14965	15425	17052	14		23		3
PRESBYTERY OF TAIN.											
Tain r	A. M'Intosh, D.D.	8	2	1870	2104	2861	1		2	C	1
Fearn r	H. Ross	2	2	1898	1600	1654	1		2	C	
Kilmuir r	C.R. Matheson	10	4	1095	1975	1391	1		3	C, E	
Kincardine r	H. Allan	30	20	1743	1600	1811	3	M, P	7	ce, 2C, 2I	
Loggie r	N. Kennedy	7	2	850	1125	813	1		2	I	
Nigg r	L. Rose	5	3	1261	1133	1436	2	S	2	I	
Edderton r	A. Cameron	10	7	780	1000	915	1		2	E	
Tarbet r	W. Forbes	7	4	1584	1376	1625	1		1		
Rosskeen	D. Carment	10	6	1958	1700	2581	1		4	E, G, I	
				13039	13603	15077	12		25		1
SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS.											
PRESBYTERY OF DORNOCH.											
Dornoch r	A. Kennedy	15	9	2780	2541	3100	1		4	2E, G	1
Rogart r	J. M'Kenzie	10	10	1761	2000	1986	1		1		
Lairg r	D. M'Gillivray	24	8	1010	1350	1094	1		2	I	
Golspie	A. M'Pherson	10	2	1790	1700	1636	1		2	E	1
Loth	D. Ross	14	1	1193	1370	2008	1		1		
Crech r	M. Cameron	40	14	1705	1730	2354	1		2	I	
Kildonan	J. Campbell	20	8	1433	1365	565	1		2	C	
Assynt r	C. Gordon	22	15	1934	3000	2803	2	P	7	3C, E, 2G	
Clyne	H. M'Kenzie	24		1406	1660	1874	1		1		
				15012	16716	16820	10		22		2

Table, shewing the Extent, Progress of Population, and present number and description of the Churches and Public Schools, of the Parishes in the Highlands Islands of Scotland.

(Continued.)

PARISHES AND MINISTERS.		Extreme length.	Extreme breadth.	POPULATION.			CHURCHES * SCHOOLS.			
				Dr Webster's Enumeration, 1755.	Sir John Sinclair's Enumeration, 1791.	Government Census 1821.	No of Clergy not Parochial.	Description of Clergy not Parochial.	No of schools not Parochial.	No of families not Parochial.
SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND & CAITHNESS (continued)										
PRESBYTERY OF TONGUE.										
Tongue r	W. M Kenzie	11	11	1093	1439	1736	1		6	2G, 2I
Durness r	W. Findlater	15	13	1000	1182	1004	2	M	4	2G, 1I
Farr r	D. M'Kenzie	30	14	280	2600	1994	2	P	5	1E, 2G, 1I
Edrachilles r	J. M'Kenzie	12	10	86	1024	1229	2	P	4	C, E, G
				576	6245	5963	7		19	2
PRESBYTERY OF CAITHNESS.										
Latheron	G. Davidson	27	12	367	4006	657	3	M, P	4	2C, 1I
Reay r	D. M'Kay	17	8	226	2298	3815	1		3	E, G
Bower	W. Smith	7	3	128	1592	1485	1		1	
Cannisby	J. Smith	8	8	148	1950	2128	1		3	2C
Dunnet	T. Jollie	10	4	124	1399	1636	1		2	E
Thurso	W. M'Intosh			2963	3146	4045	3	I, S	3	C, E
Watten r	A. Gunn	8	7	1424	1230	1158	1		1	
Olrig	W. M'Kenzie	4	2	875	1001	1098	1		1	
Wick	R. Phin	13	7	3938	5000	6713	3	J, P	4	3C
Halkirk r	J. Munro	24	10	3075	3180	2446	2	M	2	E
				22215	24862	31300	17		24	4
SYNOD OF ARGYLE.										
PRESBYTERY OF KINTYRE.										
Southend r	D. Kelly	11	5	1391	1300	2064	2	R	3	C, G
Killean	D. M'Donald	18	4	239	1911	3306	1		2	C
Kilcalmonel r	J. M'Arthur	16	4	1925	2448	3578	1		2	C
Kilbride *	A. M'Millan	20	6	4306	5619	6541	3	R	1	
Gighae	M. M'Donald	7	3	514	614	573	1		1	
Campbelltown *	A. M'Naughton	11	10	4597	8700	9016	3	R	4	2C, E
Jura & Colonsay	{ A. Kennedy P. Dewar	30	7	107	1858	2168	2		4	2C, G
Saddle	H. M'Laurin	25	2	169	1341	2132	1		1	
Kildalton	A. M'Tavish	15	6							
Kilchoman r		20	6	5344	9500	12204	6	3P	9	2C, 3E, G
Kilarrow	J. M'Intosh	18	8							
				22136	33291	41522	20		27	7
PRESBYTERY OF INVERARY.										
Inverary	{ J. Macgibbon P. Fraser, D.D.	17	3	2571	1832	2211	2		2	C
S. Knapdale	D. Rankin	18	11	1292	1594	1913	2	M	1	
N. Knapdale	C. Campbell	12	3	1309	1009	2654	1		2	C
Craignish	F. Stewart			769	770	901	1		1	
Glassary	D. Campbell	22	12	2751	2568	4583	3	P, M	1	
Kilmartin	H. Dewar	12	3	1150	1537	1452	1		1	
				9842	9310	13714	10		8	2

* There are two Ministers in Campbelltown, and two in the united parishes of Kilbride and Kilmerie.

Table, shewing the Extent, Progress of Population, and present number and description of the Churches and Public Schools, of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

(Continued.)

PARISHES AND MINISTERS.			Per- sonal length	Ex- treme breadth	POPULATION.			CHURCHES & SCHOOLS.			
					Dr Web- ster's Enume- ration, 1755.	sin- gular's Enume- ration, 1791.	Govern- ment Census 1821.	No. of Clerg.	Descrip- tion of Clergy not Para- chial.	No. of Schools	Descrip- tion of Schools not Para- chial.	No. of female Sch. of Industry
SYNOD OF ARGYLE (contd.)											
PRESBYTERY OF DUNOON.											
Dunoon	J. Campbell	24	2	1757	1683	2177	2	s	1		
Kilmoran	D. Campbell	12	1	806	351	731	1		1		
Kilfinian	D. M'Nicol	15	5	1793	1417	1839	1		2	c	
Lochgoilhead	D. M'Gillvray	30	10	1505	1012	1131	1		2	c	1
Strachur	C. Stewart	18	4	1193	1061	1204	2	s	1		
Rothsay	J. Denoon	10	4	2222	4032	5709	3	c, s	3	2c	
Kingarth	J. Stewart	7	2	998	727	890	1		2	c	
Inverhoalan	H. M'Tavish			944	504	651	1		1		
				11218	10787	14332	12		13		1
PRESBYTERY OF LORN.											
Killbrandon	A. M'Farlane	10	6	1492	2060	2644	1		3	c, e	
Kilchrenan	W. Fraser	12	8	1030	1124	1071	1		1		1
Ardochattan	H. Fraser	24	20	2195	2400	2494	1		1		1
Kilniver	D. Campbell	12	12	1045	1178	1066	1		2	c	
Glenorchy	J. M'Kellar	60	24	1654	1669	1936	1		1		2
Lismore	J. Stewart	63	10	2812	3526	4103	4	E, M, P	3	2 E	2
Kilmore	P. M'Intyre	7	6	1200	1286	2750	3	c, i	2	E	1
				11428	13843	16084	12		13		8
PRESBYTERY OF MULL.											
Torossay	A. Fraser	12		1012	1733	2286	3	2 F	1		
Mervin	J. M'Leod	20	10	1223	1764	1995	1		2	E	
Three & Coll	N. M'Lean and J. M'Lean	25	4	2702	3457	6400	2		6	c, E, 3c	
Ardnamur- chan	J. Patience and D. M'Callum	45	23	5000	4542	5422	7	3M, 2P	5	c, 3E	
Kilfinichen	D. Campbell	22	12	1635	3002	3967	4	M, 2P	10	4c, 3e, 2g	2
Kilmlean	D. M'Arthur	12	15	2590	3281	4357	3	M, P	5	2c, 2g	1
				14212	17779	24729	20		29		3
PART OF THE SYNOD OF PERTH.											
PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD.											
Little Dunkeld	R. Allan	15		2919	2705	2977	2	M	4	3 c	2
Moulin	D. Duff	14	10	2109	1749	1915	1		1		
Killin	H. M'Dougall	28	7	1968	2360	2003	3	2 M	4	3 c	3
Blair	J. Stewart	30	18	3257	3120	2493	1		4	2 c E	3
Kenmore	C. M'Vean	28	7	3067	3463	3347	2	M	4	3 c	2
Fortingal	R. M'Donald	37	17	3859	3914	3189	3	M, P	3	2 c	3
Logierait	T. Menzies	30	7	2487	2200	3095	2	M	1		
Kirkmichael	A. Stewart	17	7	2635	2200	1500	1		1		
Duff	A. Menzies	30	12	4897	4679	4508	2	M	4	3 c	2
Weem	J. M'Diarmid			1295	1364	1354	1		1		1
				28547	27754	26381	18		27		16

MORAL STATISTICS

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Table, shewing the Extent, Progress of Population, and present number and description of the Churches and Public Schools, of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

(Continued.)

PARISHES AND MINISTERS.		Extreme length.	Extreme breadth.	POPULATION.			CHURCHES & SCHOOLS.			
				Dr Web- ster's Enumera- tion, 1755.	Mr Win- chairs Enumera- tion, 1791.	Govern- ment Census 1821.	No. of Clergy	Description of Clergy not Paro- chial.	No. of School	Description of Schools not Paro- chial.	No. of Assembly Halls
SYNOD OF ORKNEY.										
PRESBYTERY OF KIRKWALL.										
Kirkwall	{ W. Logie J. Dunn			1989	2550	3246	4	I, S	2	c
Evie	J. Duguid	10	1	1798	1564	1329	2	S	2	
S. Ronaldsay	J. Gerard	6	3	1954	1954	2241	2	S	1	c
Holm	A. Smith	6	2	1185	702	777	2	S	1	
St Andrews	J. Smellie	5	3	1650	1335	1441	2	P	2	c
				8576	8105	9037	12		8	
PRESBYTERY OF CAIRNSTON.										
Stronness	W. Clouston	9	5	3000	3012	3874	2	S	2	c
Gramsay	G. Hamilton	10	6	680	421	508	1		2	c
Orphir	F. Liddel	8	3	855	821	906	1		1	
Birsay	A. Anderson	14	9	2200	2012	1526	2	S	2	c
Firth	W. Malcolm	19	9	1108	1181	1141	1	S	2	c
Walls & Flota	J. Bremner			1600	991	1246	1		2	c
				8843	8446	9201	8		11	1
PRESBYTERY OF NORTH ISLES.										
Shapinsay	J. Barry	7	5	642	730	779	1		2	c
Wesray r	J. Armit	10	6	1290	1629	2027	2	S	2	c
Ronsay r	J. Paterson			978	1072	1150	1		1	
Stronsay r	J. Simpson	5	2	1015	887	1686	2	S	2	c
Cross	W. Grant	12	2	1250	1389	1400	2	P	2	c
Lady Parish	W. Trail	11		750	803	880	1		2	c
				5925	6510	7922	9		11	
PRESB. & SYNOD OF ZETLAND.										
Walls	D. Thomson	7	6	1450	1723	1991	1		4	3c
Unst r	J. Ingram	8	3	1368	1988	2598	1		1	
Dunrossness	T. Barclay	12	6	2295	3327	3798	2	P	4	3c
Nesting	J. Inches			1169	1535	2005	2	P	2	c
Delting r	J. Paton			956	1504	1818	1		1	
Yell r	J. Finlayson	10	6	986	1422	1729	1		1	
Tingwall	J. Turnbull	10	7	1412	1794	2309	1		4	3c
Fetlar r	C. Cowan	4	3	1098	1346	1586	1		2	c
Bressay r	G. Marshall	8	3	1098	1225	1585	2	P	2	c
Northmavering	W. Watson	16	8	1009	1736	2264	1		2	c
Lerwick r	J. Menzies	6	1	1193	1259	2578	3	J, W	2	c
Standing	J. Bryden	9	6	911	1285	1884	1		2	c
				14945	20194	26145	17		27	1

Note.—In the Orkney and Zetland Islands, where single parishes consist of several islands, the parish salary is sometimes divided among two or more teachers. The Act 43, Geo III. for regulating parish schools, provides for arrangements of this kind, but they are not known to be acted on in any other quarter. In the above Table the parish schools are supposed to be, in every instance, *single*, our information not admitting of specifying the few cases where they are otherwise. The town or burgh schools, and academies, which perhaps in 8 or 10 instances have a plurality of teachers, are for the same reason entered as *single* schools.

GENERAL LISTS.

No. II.—Table, showing the Progress of Population, and the number of Churches and Public Schools, in the Synods and Presbyteries of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland—1825.

PRESBYTERIES—COUNTIES		No. of Parishes.	Dr Web- sters Enumera- tion, 1755.	Sir J. Sin- clairs Enumera- tion, 1791.	Govern- ment Censur. 1821.	No. of Clergy	No. of schools	Peru. Schools	Catechists.	Increase of Popu- lation from 1755 to 1821.	Decrease of popu- lation from 1755 to 1821.
SYNOD OF MORAY—PART.											
Inverness	Inverness	7	20,086	20,985	22,679	14	25	3	2	2592	
Nairn	Nairn	6	8023	8204	10,065	8	11	2	0	2062	
Abernethy	Invss. & Moray	6	10,727	10,149	10,969	10	11	2	1	233	
		19	38,836	40,038	43,723	32	55	7	3	4887	
SYNOD OF GLENELG.											
Abertarf	Inverness	5	11,513	12,019	14,485	16	19	8	0	2975	
Lochcarron	Invss. & Ross	8	9498	14,363	20,874	13	37	3	5	11,376	
Skye	Inverness	8	12,195	15,809	22,453	14	41	3	4	10,258	
Uist	Do.	4	7237	10,868	17,221	10	27	2	1	9984	
Lewis	Ross	4	6366	8311	12,231	7	19	1	0	5841	
		29	46,829	61,316	87,264	60	143	17	10	40,435	
SYNOD OF ROSS.											
Chanonry	Ross & Cromarty	6	7677	9012	18,586	9	10	1	0	2901	
Dingwall	Do.	8	14,965	15,425	17,052	14	23	3	3	2087	
Tain	Do.	9	13,039	13,603	15,077	12	25	1	1	2038	
		23	35,681	38,040	42,715	35	58	5	4	7034	
SYNOD OF SUTH. & CAITH.											
Dornoch	Sutherland	9	15,012	16,716	16,320	10	22	2	6	1808	
Tongue	Do.	4	5762	6245	5963	7	19	2	3	201	
Caithness	Caithness	10	22,215	22,802	31,300	17	24	4	1	9085	
		23	42,989	45,763	54,083	34	65	8	10	11,094	
SYNOD OF ARGYLE.											
Inverary	Argyle	6	9842	9310	13,714	10	8	2	1	3872	
Dunoon	Do.	8	11,218	10,787	14,332	12	13	1	0	3114	
Kintyre	Do.	11	22,934	33,291	41,522	20	27	7	1	18,588	
Lorn	Do.	7	11,426	13,843	16,084	12	13	8	3	4656	
Mull	Do.	6	14,212	17,779	24,729	20	29	3	2	10,517	
		38	69,634	85,010	110,381	74	90	21	7	40,747	
SYNOD OF PERTH—PART.											
Dunkeld, part	Perth	10	28,547	27,754	26,381	18	27	16	3	—	2166
SYNODS OF ORKNEY & ZET.											
Kirkwall	Orkney	5	8576	8105	9637	12	8	0	0	461	
Cairston	Do.	6	8343	8448	9201	8	11	1	0	358	
North Isles	Do.	6	5925	6510	7922	9	11	0	0	1997	
ZETLAND	Zetland	12	14,945	20,194	26,145	27	17	1	0	11,200	
		29	38,289	43,257	52,305	46	57	2	0	14,016	
Total.....		171	300,805	341,162	416,852	299	495	76	37	118,213	2166

GENERAL LISTS.

No. III.—*Table, shewing the number of Protestant Clergymen, of all denominations, officiating in the Highlands & Islands of Scotland—1825.*

SYNODS.....	Moray.	Glenelg.	Ross.	Sutherland & Caithness.	Argyle.	Part of Perth.	Orkney & Zetland.	TOTAL.
Parish Ministers*	21	29	23	23	44	10	30	180
Parliamentary Churches	3	11	3	5	12	1	5	40
Church Missions †	0	18	3	3	9	7	0	40
Chapels connected with the Establishment	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Episcopalians	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	6
Seceders, Independents, and other Protestant Dissenters ‡	5	0	3	3	7	0	11	29
	32	60	35	34	74	18	46	209

* The town of Inverness has three ministers; and the towns of Kirkwall, Campbelltown, and Inverary, each two ministers; four large Parishes in Argyle, viz. Kilbride and Kilmore, Jura, Tiree, and Ardnamurchan, have regular assistant ministers.

† The new Parliamentary Churches being granted, in several instances, to Districts which at present have Missionaries, it is likely that the latter will, in these cases, be removed. The number of Districts in this situation is 17. The Parliamentary Churches are stated above as they are proposed in the Commissioners' first report, but their situations are not yet finally determined on.

‡ There are generally about six or eight Roman Catholic Priests within the Highland limits, chiefly in the shires of Inverness and Argyle. The Roman Catholic religion prevails in the Island parishes of South Uist and Barra, and in Kilmanivaig and Kilmorack in Inverness-shire, and in Lismore in Argyle,—and is professed by a population of about 12,000 persons in these districts.

No. IV.—*Table, shewing the Total number and arrangement of the Parochial and other Public Schools in the Highlands & Islands, 1825.*

SYNODS.....	Moray.	Glenelg.	Ross.	Sutherland & Caithness.	Argyle.	Part of Perth.	Orkney & Zetland.	TOTAL.
Parish Schools	19	29	23	23	38	10	29	171
Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge (1825)	14	24	13	13	26	16	28	134
Edinburgh Gaelic School Society (1825)	2	43	5	11	15	1		77
Glasgow Gaelic School Society (1824)	1	20	5	11	11	0		48
Inverness Education Society (1825)	19	27	12	7	0	0		65
	55	143	58	65	90	27	57	495
Female Schools of Industry endowed by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge	7	17	5	8	21	16	2	76

No. V.—*Table, shewing the number of Catechists, employed by the Committee of the Royal Bounty, and by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, in the Highlands and Islands—1825.*

SYNODS.....	Moray.	Glenelg.	Ross.	Sutherland & Caithness.	Argyle.	Part of Perth.	Orkney & Zetland.	TOTAL.
Royal Bounty	3	7	0	6	6	2	0	24
Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge	0	3	4	4	1	1	0	13
	3	10	4	10	7	3	0	37

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

LETTERS

ON

THE STATE OF EDUCATION

IN

THE HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS.

As a general selection of extracts from all the communications published of late years, in reporting on the state of the Highlands, would extend this work to too great a size, it has been thought best to confine them to those contained in the earliest and the latest reports of the Edinburgh Gaelic School Society, and to these are added some of the more interesting letters received by the Inverness Society, on the subject of that inquiry, which has given rise to the present publication.

PART I.

Extracts from Letters contained in the earlier Reports of the Edinburgh Gaelic School Society.

No. I.—*From the Rev. Dr Irvine of Little Dunkeld, 28th Jan. 1811.*

The most ignorant parts of Perthshire are learned, in comparison with the greatest part of Argyle and Inverness-shires, especially where Popery prevails. In some parts of these counties, and, I presume, also of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, (though of these last I cannot speak from my own observation,) it is not unusual to travel over forty or fifty miles without meeting one in a hundred who can read or write, or

speak English, except gentlemen's families, taught by private tutors. Were I to describe the ignorance of the inhabitants of the islands Ilay, Jura, Scarba, Mull, Tyrie, Coll, Eigg, Canna, Rum, Barra, Skye, and the Long Island, with the opposite coast and glens on the mainland, as Morven, Ardnamurchan, Sunart, Moydart, Arisaig, Morther, Glenelg, and many other places, it would be incredible.

No. II.—*From the Rev. Dr Thomas Ross, Lochbroom, Ross-shire, 7th January, 1811.*

Your favour of the 22d December, received by last post, I have perused with delight and grateful emotion. I bless God, who has now opened the prospect of an extensive and important benefit to this poor parish, which it was not in my power to bestow, and I thank you for so early a communication on the interesting subject. Most freely may you command any assistance I can afford in promoting your laudable views. All that I can do at present is, to give you some information concerning the state of this parish, and the prospect of success in it on the plan of your Society: the plan, indeed, which of all that human ingenuity could devise, is the most likely to be attended with extensive, and almost instantaneous usefulness. Of the necessity of some such means to promote the religious and intellectual improvement of this parish, your Society will readily judge from the following facts, viz. :—The parish of Lochbroom comprehends a tract of country, of the roughest and most difficult in Scotland, as extensive as the whole synod of Ross, which employs the labours of twenty-three Ministers, besides innumerable Schoolmasters, Catechists, &c.; it has seven preaching places, separated by large arms of the sea, rapid rivers, extensive moors, and tremendous rocks; some of them twenty, some thirty miles from the parish church, and without a single place of worship capable of containing the congregation in the whole parish. There are nine burying grounds. According to an enumeration taken the year before last, it contains near four thousand inhabitants, of whom, perhaps, hardly seven hundred possess even a smattering of book knowledge, and comparatively few speak any English. In this extensive district there can hardly be said to exist any means of religious or moral instruction, but what results from my personal labours alone. What is, perhaps, worse than all, the people were for a long course of years accustomed to receive sealing ordinances, without the least regard to knowledge, or to moral character! After such a detail, it is unnecessary to say, that the state of the people is deplorable—in a tract of ten or twelve miles, well peopled, there may not be a single individual found capable of

reading the Scriptures in English or Gaelic, and these, perhaps, from fourteen to twenty-five miles from the parish church !

From the same, 26th January, 1811.

About three thousand precious souls in this parish alone, are excluded from the word of life, excepting by the ear only. Many of these cannot hear a sermon preached above twice or thrice in the year and many are not within ten miles of one who can read the Scriptures in any language ! What can I say more, to shew the importance of your institution ? I will add, that the people are deeply impressed with a sense of their own deplorable state, and feel an ardent desire after improvement ; that they travel ten, twelve, sometimes twenty miles by sea and land to preaching. I will further add, that in this parish alone there are seven different stations, in every one of which, I have reason to think (a particular inquiry is making) that 150 persons would gladly assemble for instruction.

No. III.—*From the Rev. Dr Downie, Lochalsh, Ross-shire, 17th January, 1811.*

While the Gaelic continues to be generally spoken in the Highlands, it must always be the language best adapted for conveying religious instruction to the people. The number of the schools bears a small proportion to the extent or the population of the country. Some parishes have not the benefit of any Society school : and though one of these, in addition to the parochial school, should be placed in each parish, which is generally many miles in extent, intersected by rapid rivers, long arms of the sea, or by high mountains, with a large population, widely scattered, few, from their local situation, could avail themselves of the benefit. Hence it frequently happens, that, from a population of from one to two thousand in a parish, we find not more than twenty scholars able to attend in one school. We find very few indeed of the old inhabitants who can read either English or Gaelic. In the remote, extensive, and populous islands, the number of those able to read either language, is much fewer in proportion to their population, I cannot pretend to speak of definite numbers, nor to answer this or the other queries with that precision which may be expected by your Committee ; I imagine that, within the bounds of this presbytery, one out of twenty, within the age already mentioned, may be found who can read and understand the Scriptures in Gaelic : within the three presbyteries of this synod, situated in the islands, not perhaps half that proportion even within the age limited. I have the satisfaction, however, to say, that the people are fully aware of their melancholy situa-

tion, and eager to avail themselves of any means which may be put in their power of acquiring knowledge.

No. IV.—*From the Rev. James Dallas, Contin, Ross-shire,*
30th January, 1811.

This parish is very extensive: it is from twenty-five to thirty miles in length. Its breadth in the Highland parts is from ten to twelve miles. It is intersected by high mountains, deep and rapid rivers, and it branches into different straths. The population some years ago was 1944 souls. It affords an ample field for the exercise of your benevolent intentions. All the natives of this parish understand the Gaelic, but I know not twelve persons among them who can read the Gaelic alone, and are not able to read English. The reason is this, all the children when sent to school are taught in English, though they never spoke a word of it before. Question 3d, What numbers are unable to read English or Gaelic? Answer, Twelve hundred and upwards, including young and old.

[No. V.—*From the Rev. James Macqueen, Island of North Uist,*
1st February, 1811

The population of this parish is about four thousand souls, of whom scarce two hundred can read the scriptures in the English language. I never knew any who could read Gaelic alone; as the education of youth always, as far as I have seen, begins with English. I am confident, that were there two more schools established in this parish, and a few religious books in the Gaelic language distributed among the people, very happy consequences would ensue.

No. VI.—*From the Rev. Hugh Ross, Fearn, Ross-shire,*
4th February, 1811.

The answer to your third query follows, from what I have already said, that about seven parts out of eight of the population of this parish are unable to read either English or Gaelic!

No. VII.—*From the Rev. John M'Queen, Applecross, Ross-shire,*
4th February, 1811.

The object in view is humane and interesting, and must have the support and approbation of every true friend to religion. In reply to query 1st, The proportion of the inhabitants of every Highland pa-

rish, who are capable of receiving religious instruction in the English language, is very inconsiderable. Such as are advanced in life, with few exceptions, are perfectly illiterate; and though, within the last forty years, the means of religious knowledge have been more diffusive, and a far greater proportion of the lower class, than formerly, can converse a little, and read the Scriptures in the English language, there are comparatively but very few, who have acquired so much knowledge of that language, as to understand what they read. As the object of your Committee is "to enable the whole inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands to read the Scriptures in the language they understand," this, I presume, can only be effected by means of itinerant Teachers. Stationary schools will never answer the purpose, in a country made up of detached districts, intersected with hills and morasses.

No. VIII.—*From the Rev. Lachlan Mackenzie, Lochcarron,
Ross-shire, 8th February, 1811.*

As to question 1st, in this parish there are 232 that can read English, and many of them can read Gaelic and translate. They could reap benefit by hearing an English discourse; but as far as I could learn, Highlanders are much fonder of receiving religious instruction in their own language than in the English, though they understand it well enough. Question 2d, there are two capable of reading Gaelic alone. Question 3d, the number that cannot read either English or Gaelic in this parish, is six hundred and forty-five. Our parishes are very extensive, and the distance between the towns very great.

No. IX.—*From the Rev. James Russel, Gairloch, Ross-shire,
6th March, 1811.*

The following, I hope, will prove a satisfactory reply to the queries of the meeting: 1st, the number of persons capable of reading English in the parish of Gairloch, is three hundred and twenty-four. 2d, the number of persons capable of reading Gaelic alone, is seventy-two. 3d, the number of persons unable to read either English or Gaelic, is two thousand, five hundred and forty-nine. Such is the deplorable state of the great body of the people of this parish, without the use of letters, and enjoying the means of religious instruction but in a very scanty measure, as may be easily conceived from the immense extent of the parish; nor, locally situated as they are, is there any prospect of their condition being bettered by any means which they possess within themselves. The parish of Gairloch is about thirty-six miles long and

twenty-six broad, and is divided, by natural boundaries, into ten districts, each of which is so extensive, that the scholars of any two of them cannot attend the same schoolmaster ! Hence it unavoidably follows, that the bulk of the children of this parish cannot enjoy the benefit of school, as their parents are too poor either to send them from home to school, or to keep a schoolmaster among themselves.

No. X.—*From the Rev. Dun. M'Gillivray, Achness, parish of Farr, Sutherland, 18th March, 1811.*

The mission part of this parish (Farr) contains a population of about nine hundred souls. The most of these live from eight to sixteen long miles from the parochial school ! As there is no society school within the bounds, the children are very deficient in every branch of education. Though the Gaelic be the prevailing language in these parts, there is not forty persons in the bounds that can read the Scriptures in Gaelic.

No. XI.—*From the Rev. Alexander M'Leod, Harris, next to Lewis, 1st April, 1811.*

In the parish of Harris, there is a population of three thousand souls, and among them there is not two hundred persons that can read English ! Upon hearing this, it will be a natural query, What are your Parochial and Society Schools doing, when those that can read are so few ? To this I reply, that the population is so detached by islands, and so scattered over the face of an extensive parish, that very few can send their children to the school. As to query second, "What numbers understand, and are capable of reading Gaelic alone ?" You will be surprised when I tell you, that, of this class, I cannot find any in Harris, and few are to be met with in Scotland who can read Gaelic alone. The cause is obvious : for time immemorial there was no school opened in the Highlands for teaching the Gaelic.

No. XII.—*From the Rev. Arch. Mactavish, Laggan, Inverness-shire, 20th April, 1811.*

The lower orders of society, in this country, are very desirous to have their children instructed ; but many of them have it not in their power to have this wish accomplished, owing to their great distance from schools and also from inability to purchase books. The number of those who can neither read English or Gaelic, amounts to seven hundred and eighty ! There are none in this district that can read Gaelic alone.

No. XIII.—*From the Rev. Roderick M'Leod, Bracadale, Isle of Skye,*
26th April, 1811.

The number of those that are unable to read either English or Gaelic, is fourteen hundred and ninety-two, including three hundred and thirteen children under five years of age. The parishes here are so extensive and discontinuous, with bad roads and several rapid rivers, that they require a teacher in every district in this parish.

No. XIV.—*From the Rev. Colin M'Kenzie, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis,*
9th May, 1811.

I have often wondered, that when the inhabitants of foreign and distant regions of the earth have become so generally the objects of pity and commiseration, and vast sums of money were collected, in order to enlighten their darkness, and to convey to them the means of salvation through Jesus Christ, that our own countrymen, almost in similar circumstances, and foremost in time of danger in defence of their country, were totally overlooked, and allowed to remain in their native ignorance, and wretched state of sin and misery, except as far as a few sermons in the year could prevent. The second district of the parish is called Uil, in which public worship is served only on one Sabbath in every five of the whole year, and in which there are about eight hundred souls; of whom twenty only can read English, and about six can read Gaelic. The two country districts of this parish have no means whatever of instruction, except that of a sermon once every five weeks.

No. XV.—*From the Rev. Donald Ross, Kilmuir, Isle of Skye,*
29th July, 1811.

This parish, in common with many others in the Highlands, is very destitute of religious knowledge, and of sufficient sources of instruction. The district, commonly called the East Side, contains a population of one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven, and is by much the most extensive district of the parish, being upwards of double the extent of any of the other two. The districts of Kilmuir and Kilmaluag can only attend the parish church; but the district of the East Side seldom or ever, the church being from the nearest of them eight or nine miles, and from the most distant upwards of twenty. The severity of the winter seasons, frequent rains, sudden swells in the rivers, want of roads and bridges, and the want of places of worship in the

East Side, (divine worship being for years back performed there at all seasons of the year in the open air!) necessarily deprive the people of the benefit of preaching in stormy weather for sometimes more than six weeks successively.

No. XVI.—*From the Rev. Donald M'Gillivray, Kilmalie, Inverness-shire, 15th July, 1812.*

I shall mention two or three of the more needful places. Locharkaig-side, thinly inhabited, but fifteen or twenty miles from the nearest Teacher! Muirahialich, in Strathlochry, full of inhabitants, being on the banks of the Caledonian Canal, and five miles from a school. Blar-macfoilach, much peopled by poor tenants, four or five miles from Fort-William. A Gaelic Teacher would be useful in any of these stations, particularly at Locharkaig-side. There are other two districts in this extensive parish, very remote from means of instruction, especially the head of Lochell.—Any thing in my power, for forwarding your views in instructing the long neglected people of Lochaber, shall not be wanting.

No. XVII.—*From the Rev. John Shaw, Diurnish, Isle of Skye, 18th August, 1812.*

This parish, by the returns in 1801, is the most populous in Skye: its population then amounted to 3325, and I am told there has been a small increase since that time. Of this vast number, by the best accounts I have got, only about three hundred can read English, and fewer still can receive religious instruction in that language; as it is not at all common for a young person to read English with tolerable propriety, when he understands hardly one word of it. All the English readers I have mentioned, do not read Gaelic; and I have not known an instance of one reading Gaelic alone. We have had no elementary books in that language. Four districts, of between four and five hundred inhabitants each, are without any school whatever, viz. Glendell, Hearlosh and Roag, Vaternish and Coshladder.

No. XVIII.—*From the Rev. Neil M'Lean, Small Isles, Argyre-shire, 7th September, 1812.*

The parish of Small Isles, containing a population of upwards of fifteen hundred, comprehends four islands, viz. Elgg, Ialenish, Rum, and Canna, separated by boisterous seas, the navigation of which is dif-

ficult and dangerous. In winter and spring it is often totally impracticable to cross from one to the other. During a tract of severe weather in these months, I have been unable for five, six, or seven weeks, to get to the remotest of these islands, and even then, perhaps, at the risk of my life. The clergyman must preach and discharge other sacred duties in all the islands, at all seasons of the year. His voyage to Canna, for the purpose of preaching a sermon there, is 23 miles going and 24 miles returning, supposing the wind to be as favourable as possible.

No. XIX—*From the Rev. William Fraser, Kilchrenan, Argyleshire, 27th October, 1812.*

The picture of Highland Parishes, so faithfully drawn by your correspondents in the North, I have had occasion often to contemplate with emotions of pity and regret. The representation contained in your report, in the most material circumstances, applies to the whole of that district of the Highlands with which I am best acquainted; I mean, the west coast, extending from Applecross in Ross-shire, to the south of Kintyre, in Argyleshire, including some of the largest, and several of the smallest adjacent islands.

No. XX—*From Mr A. Cameron, Knoydart, Inverness-shire, 5th October, 1813.*

There is a Catholic Priest in this district, but we are very ill situated. Our parish Minister is not nearer to us than Glenelg. There is an arm of the sea between it and this country, of two or three miles a ferry, and no ferry appointed. We do not see our parish Minister, to preach in this district, perhaps, but once a year, which is a great hardship. We have no schoolmaster, and no post-office nearer than Fort-William, which is at least fifty miles, excepting Arisaig and Glenelg; but there is an arm of the sea between us and these two places, so that we get our letters from Fort-William.

No. XXI—*From the Rev. Dan. Dewar, D.D. Strontian, 21st Sept. 1812.*

I have made, in the company of some English friends, an extensive tour through most of the Hebrides, as well as through Arisaig, Moirdart, North and South Morer, Knoydart, &c. and am now most deeply convinced of the utility and necessity of your Society. I made it my business to make inquiry as to the abilities of the people to read, and

have seldom met with any of the common people, in the districts I have mentioned, capable of reading either English or Gaelic. There is no school in Canna, containing upwards of four hundred souls ; no school in the extensive district of Moidart. The moral and religious state of the people must be truly pitiable, since between the parish church of Ardnamurchan and that of Glenelg there is but one Missionary. Pray, unfold the Map, and look at the immense regions which intervene. I mention this with no other view than to excite the pity of your Society towards the moral condition of a people who are labouring under the greatest disadvantages. It is vain that the benevolence of Christians gives them the Bible in their own language, unless you extend to them the power of reading it.

PART II.

Extracts from letters contained in the latter Reports of the Edinburgh Gaelic School Society.

No. I.—*From the Rev. Robert Clark of Eriboll, Sutherlandshire,*
20th October, 1821

The good already in many parts of the Highlands by Gaelic schools is, I had almost said, incalculable. Wherever they are placed, I see many people at an advanced age learn to read and understand the word of God. In those parishes where the inhabitants, owing to their remoteness from the parish church, seldom or never hear preaching but when visited by their Ministers, the Scriptures are now read in purity. Less than twenty years ago, by far the greater number of families in the Highlands had no Bibles at all. In their Sabbath meetings there was only an attempt to translate; and great was the injustice which the good word suffered from such attempts; for, though the translators were willing to do it justice, they wanted the ability. Much remains still to be done in the Highlands; but since Gaelic schools commenced, and the Gaelic Bible has been so diffusely spread, the "Hill Country," has not only improved in religious knowledge, but there is a great desire to learn and understand English too. In my humble opinion, then, the Gaelic school should precede. Wherever it does so, the religious instruction of the Highlanders is at once secured.

No. II.—*From the Rev. Angus Kennedy, Dornoch, Sutherland,*
17th October, 1821.

Upon the whole, I have every reason to hope that these schools, situated as they are in populous districts, and disposed, as the people appear to be, to attend them, shall prove, by the Divine Blessing, a means of training the rising generation in the knowledge and fear of the true God, and the way of salvation through Jesus Christ. I feel truly grateful to your excellent Society for enabling me to diffuse among my parishioners the means of religious instruction.

No. III.—*From the Rev. Donald Fraser, of Kirkhill, Inverness-shire,
22d March, 1821.*

At this stage of your progress as a Society, and with the experience you now possess, nothing need be said by those conversant with the Highlands to encourage your efforts. The period seems fast approaching in which the light of Divine Truth from the Sacred Records will diffuse itself over all the Highlands, and bring its heavenly claims, with all the freshness and interest of novelty, to bear upon that long neglected people. And what may not be expected? Surely God will give testimony to the word of his Grace. That incorruptible seed cannot be scattered in vain.

No. IV.—*From the Rev. Donald Kelly, of Southend, Argyleshire,
5th September, 1821.*

Here the energies of the mind, which, but for your Society, would probably ever lie dormant, are called into action; and in this respect how highly important are the efforts of your valuable and blessed institution, how much calculated are your labours of love, in forming and brightening the character of the rising generation. Situated at such a distance as the inhabitants of the district of Glenhervie are from the parish church, the inconvenience of the roads, and the frequent inclemency of the weather, I could not often, particularly in winter, expect their attendance on divine service; they had, therefore, few opportunities, except what they might derive from occasional parochial visits, of improving their religious knowledge. Their young ones, of course, were utterly ignorant of the principles of religion and of their God. With them the Sabbath was spent in roving about the woods, the glens, and the sea-shore, as if it were altogether undistinguished from a common week-day, and thus living and dying, heedless of time, unprepared for an eternal world. But what a mighty change has now taken place! That little school-house erected on the lonely hill, I view as a light from heaven, hovering over this obscure part of my parish, to illumine by its radiant influence a surrounding neighbourhood, and attract, by its powerful magnet, poor ignorant wanderers in that path of moral darkness, which my ill-fated parishioners had long been doomed to tread, and has thus brightened their minds from the blindness of the world, to the glorious views of eternity. Now, from the youthful scholar to the aged parent, may be seen minds under the sanctifying efficacy of the spirit of the Gospel; and so far as the influence of the school is extended, and Bibles have been circulated, a system of religious devotion is making

a rapid establishment in the farm-houses and cottages : and among those who have been thus subordinated to the practical lessons of the Gospel, habits of industry, sobriety and decency, are daily becoming more visible. I therefore look forward to no distant period, when, by the Divine Blessing, and the aid of your Society, this sequestered spot of the Western Highlands will produce as pious and orderly people as those are who live in more favoured parts of Scotland :—when, to use the language of inspiration, “ instead of the thorn, shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the brier, shall come up the myrtle, and shall be to the Lord for a name—for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off.”

No. V—*From the Rev. John Shaw, Bracadale, Isle of Skye,*
18th April, 1821.

I differ in thinking that the people could do any thing to assist a Teacher, knowing as I do the poverty of the people in the Islands ; and am convinced that a Gaelic school is what would suit them best, who I verily believe need instruction as much as the Hottentots in Africa, but would embrace it much more readily. I hope, if the Society have not the station on their list, they will think of it without delay, and take what steps they think best to get a Teacher sent, with books.

No. VI—*From the Rev. John Lees, Lochmaddy, North Uist,*
27th March, 1821.

By the benevolent exertions of your excellent Society, seconded by the co-operation of kindred Societies, the clouds of ignorance, which have long enveloped this much neglected portion of our highly favoured country, are now gradually beginning to dissipate ; and it is fondly to be hoped, that the time is not far distant, when our babes shall be learned in the knowledge of salvation,—when the Book of Eternal Life shall be unsealed to all,—and when the slur, “ Heathens at home,” shall be no more applicable to the Isles and Highlands of Scotland, than to their more enlightened neighbours of the South. An increased desire for knowledge is daily gaining ground in every direction among us here ; and in many populous parts of my mission, hitherto destitute of the means of instruction, I am continually solicited to apply in their behalf for Teachers.

No. VII—*From a Correspondent, 8th September 1821.*

I visited St Kilda, in order to ascertain the state of religion in that

remote Island. I consider it an important station for a Gaelic school as among a population of about 110, there is none that can read but one person.

No. VIII.—*From a Petition from the Inhabitants of the Island of Rona, Parish of Portree, Skye.*

This Island is divided from Rasay by a sound of an English and one-half mile. From the Skye side, twelve miles. By sea from Applecross, about seventeen. Our parish church is no less than thirty-two miles by land, and to cross two ferries; and, although the Rev. Mr Macdonald should preach once a month at Rasay, his station is still about twenty miles from this place, over rocks, hills, and moors. Before Mr Macdonald came, we have alas! to confess, that the greatest ignorance did abound amongst us, only one in the Island could open a book, and not a Bible in the whole Island. But since he came the case in some measure is the reverse; and when the Light of Knowledge is beginning to dawn upon us, the means are withdrawn. We may well say, that though much has already been done, yet that only very little has been done, considering the noble disposition of the Society, and that they allow the most destitute to have the strongest claim to this sympathy. We therefore write, humbly requesting the continuation of the Gaelic Teacher with us.

No. IX.—*From the Rev. Donald Campbell, dated Ross, Island of Mull, 6th March, 1821.*

The blessings already imparted to the inhabitants of this district (Ardtun,) in consequence of the establishment of your school among them, have been many and great, and must afford heartfelt pleasure to any person who has a regard either to the temporal or everlasting happiness of those around him. Of late I have observed a great change both in the manners and customs of the people situate in the vicinity of our Gaelic schools. Those vices of swearing and Sabbath-breaking which were at one time too frequent among them, are now in a great measure abandoned. To shew the ardent desire of the people in both districts to procure knowledge, and have a proper sense of duty, I am happy to say that many grown-up people, during the winter months, who had it not in their power in the day-time to attend these schools, have at night availed themselves of this opportunity.

No. X.—*From the Rev. Alex. Fergusson, dated 3d October, 1821.*

I now beg leave to direct the attention of the Society to the inhabi-

tants of one of the Freshnish Isles, called Lunga, in the parish of Kùlninian, and distant about twelve miles from the Island of Mull. In said Island there is a population of twenty-nine souls, none but one of whom can read his native language.

No. XI.—*From the Rev. Alex. Kennedy, Tobermory, Argyle,
10th October, 1821.*

The impatience with which the Gaelic Teacher was expected by many of the inhabitants of Tobermory could only be equalled by their gratitude upon his arrival on the 19th of June last. It is pleasant to witness the eagerness with which the people avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them of learning to read the Scriptures in their own language.

No. XII.—*From the Rev. Anthony M'Donagh, Catholic Clergyman,
Isle of Eigg, dated 16th March, 1821.*

In this very Island, I can testify that a wonderful change has been produced on the habits of the people; their improvement in morals is most visible and striking; formerly they devoted the Sabbath entirely to idle conversation or frivolous amusements, as they had nothing of a serious nature to engage their attention, but now they regularly attend Divine worship, and read the Scriptures in their private families. In many instances the parents are instructed by their children, by hearing them read the Word of God, in their native language.

No. XIII.—*From Mr Alexander Matheson, Schoolmaster, Tyree,
Argyle, 3d April, 1821.*

I went yesterday, at the request of the Rev. Niel Maclean, Minister of this parish, to examine the Gaelic school at Balephuill, in this Island. After having gone through the examination of the children, four men, heads of families, (two of whom had to use spectacles,) and two unmarried men, came forward, and requested to be heard a lesson. These men begged that I should convey their warmest acknowledgements to the Society for extending their liberality to this detached corner, and they humbly hoped the Society would be pleased to continue the school for some time longer among them. In this the whole of the people present joined with seeming fervency and sincerity. Several poor people on the farm came and asked me, whether I thought the Society would take it amiss if they should ask books gratis for their

children, as they were not able to pay for them, in order that they might be sent to school, and to be no longer like ignorant heathens among the children of the farm.

No. XIV.—*From the Right Rev. Ranald Macdonald, Catholic Bishop for the Islands, Lismore, 1st Oct. 1821, addressed to the Secretary.*

I was from home when your letter was received here, otherwise it would have been answered much sooner. I can never forget the attention you were kind enough to pay to my former application. I have written to Mr Angus Macdonald in Barra, who, I am confident will do all he can to make the school answer the end proposed by the zealous promoters of your laudable institution. I have likewise written to Mr Norman Macdonald, about the School in Ardnamurchan; but as he lives in Moidart at a distance, and has few of his hearers in Ardnamurchan, he can be of little service to that School. I hope you will be able through time to extend the benefit of these schools to some new districts that are equally needful.

No. XV.—*From the Rev. Angus Kennedy, Dornoch, Sutherland, 26th May 1824.*

There are two districts of this parish which stands much in need of Gaelic schools; but the inhabitants of one of them are so wretchedly poor that they cannot afford to build a house. I deeply regret that their poverty will exclude them from the enjoyment of such a blessing. I offered to help them, but my aid was not sufficient to make up the deficiency.

XVI.—*From the same, 5th June, 1824.*

I stated in the last reports of these schools, that there were two districts, (Skibo and the Muirs of Balvraid,) where these schools were very necessary, and the people most willing to receive them; but that, in the Balvraid district, the people are so very poor they could not afford to erect a house. The people assessed themselves, each with so many days' work, and some with 1s., others with 1s. 6d. in money, towards the building of a school-house.

No. XVII.—*From the Rev. James Russel, Gairloch, 30th June, 1824.*

Your kind letter of 4th instant, communicating the important intelligence that 200 Gaelic Bibles had been shipped for the use of the indi-

gent poor in this parish, came duly to hand, and in good order, last week. I am sorry to say that the high spirit by which the Highlanders were formerly distinguished, and which naturally led them to maintain their independence, is now completely broken by the pressure, and misfortune of the times. It will, however, be my chief object to put this invaluable treasure into the hands of those who I have reason to think will make the best use of it; as by so doing I will undoubtedly best promote the views of your pious Society, who seeks not ours, but us.—The heart of every pious person in this parish beats with joy at the thought of 200 families being supplied with the Word of God, and that 200 Bibles will occupy as many houses, into which scarcely any religious publication had ever before been admitted.

No. XVIII.—*From the Rev. D. Kelly, Southend, Argyleshire,*
26th October, 1834.

I beg leave to express my warmest gratitude to you, and the Directors, for the welcome grant of a few Gaelic Bibles and Testaments, which many of my poor parishioners will accept with the most grateful thanks. It has often distressed me, that when they came to me, earnestly beseeching me to get them Gaelic Bibles, it was not in my power to grant their requests. I shall endeavour to give you as correct an account as possible of the state of the parish in the different particulars of your letter. The population is 2381. The number of Gaelic Bibles in the parish may, I think, as far as I have been able to ascertain the fact, be about 30, and of Testaments 45. The number of English Bibles and Testaments is double that number. The number of persons in the parish who can read Gaelic may be about 660, above the age of 8 years.

No. XIX.—*From the Rev. Alexander Ross, Missionary, Ullapool,*
Ross-shire, 11th January, 1825.

I have, with the utmost care and accuracy, obtained the most correct answers possible to your queries, as contained in your last letter respecting our population, &c.

The population of my mission is 2398.

Of that population 527 can read.

Among whom there are 276 Bibles.

~~242~~ 242 New Testaments.

No. XX.—*From the Rev. Duncan McLean, Missionary, Benbicula
Nanaimo, 16th August, 1824.*

The population of the mission of Benbicula and Carinish amounts to at least 2600. The number of Bibles and Testaments at present in my mission, is, to the best of my knowledge, as follows: Bibles 73 Testaments 209.

No. XXI.—*From the Rev. Alexander G. Simson, Carlow,
Lewis, 2d September, 1824.*

I beg also to claim your kind indulgence in favour of the District of Carlow, in which there are from 70 to 80 families without the benefit of a Teacher. Although wretchedly poor, still they bid me say, that every family would most willingly contribute one shilling each Session, to assist in paying a Teacher. Were a school once established, I have no doubt there would be near a hundred regular attendants.

No. XXII.—*From the Rev. Roderick McLean, Parish of South Uist,
27th September, 1824.*

I received your letter of 26th June last, and delayed writing you until I should have it in my power to furnish accurate answers to the queries proposed by you. The population of this parish, as taken in 1821, is 6057 souls, of whom the number who cannot read either English or Gaelic, is 5301. The number of Bibles in the parish, exclusive of those in keeping, and not given out, is 200 Bibles and 348 New Testaments; and those who cannot pay for the Scriptures, even at a reduced price, may, to the best of my knowledge, amount to about 4000.

No. XXIII.—*From the Rev. Alex. Fraser, of Torosay,
26th November, 1824.*

For the humane tender made of a supply of Books to my parishioners, I beg leave to offer to you and to the Society my grateful thanks. It is what they greatly stand in need of. The population of the parish, which is about 23 miles long, and broad in proportion, is about 2300, as by the last census ascertained. The parish is intersected by high mountains and rapid rivers, inasmuch that a great many of the inhabitants can reap no benefit from the few schools that are

PART III.

*Extracts from Letters received by the Inverness
Education Society.*

HERRIDES—COUNTIES OF INVERNESS AND ROSS.

No. I.—*From the Rev. Finlay MacRae, Manse of
North Uist, 22d March, 1823.*

The plan you have adopted seems to me admirably adapted for the end proposed—best calculated to throw light on the real state of the Highlands and Islands, and to discover the wretchedness and poverty, as well as the ignorance, of a majority of the inhabitants, which hitherto, to their great injury, has been too often concealed or misrepresented, from mistaken pride or interested motives. I sincerely hope the exposure of both to the public, may prove the means of advancing not only the moral and religious, but also the temporal improvement of the Highlanders, who are endowed with strong natural sense and generous feelings. Rest assured I shall always feel the greatest pleasure to co-operate, as far as in my power, with the benevolent views of your Society, and shall accordingly endeavour to visit the whole of this parish myself (extensive as it is, comprehending 30 miles long, with a population scattered over it of at least 5000), in order to get the Schedules accurately filled up. This will of course prove laborious, but it will render the information you require more accurate. When I shall have returned you the Schedules, I will give you all the information you require.

No. II.—*From the same, North Uist, 17th June, 1823.*

I wrote you on the 22d of March last, to which I beg to refer, and now proceed to give you such information respecting this parish as your respectable society wished to receive. This extensive parish comprehending 30 miles in length, and generally 12 miles in breadth, besides several islands, I have, as you will observe, divided into 10 districts, containing together a population of 5,169, all protestants of the Church of Scotland, of whom only 879 above the age of eight years can read. This, with the other different results of the whole, as well as of each district, you will see at one view, by glancing at the end of the 8th district, where the whole is summed up. The accuracy you may

rely upon, as I have myself, with the exception of the 2d, taken them all. When in the year 1818, I was settled in this parish, there was only the parochial school, and one from the Edinburgh Gaelic School Society; since that period I have got three additional schools from the same respectable Society; and last year I got two schools from the Glasgow Auxiliary established in this parish, all which are now in active operation; and undoubtedly laying the foundation for a great deal of future good. These schools are dispersed over different parts of the parish, yet a very considerable part has hitherto been, and still is quite destitute of the means of education, while the people are most anxious to get the blessings of education for their children. This more particularly applies to the 1st district, in which there is a population of 440, at a distance from eight to ten miles from the nearest school—and that not a permanent one. Chusebay would be a most suitable station for a school, where from 30 to 40 scholars would generally attend. After remaining two or three years there, the school might be removed to the south side of Lochmaddy, where nearly the same number would attend. Next to said district is the Island of Ronay in the south end of the parish, in which are 180 souls—at a distance, besides the ferry, of at least seven miles from the nearest school. This place is most destitute, and did the funds of your worthy society admit of it, I fondly hope you will supply with schools both these places in the course of the season, if it be consistent with the general regulations of your society to give two schools to one parish. Let me at least hope, however, you will supply the 1st district which is exceedingly necessitous. With regard to the query—“Whether they can pay any fees to a teacher?” I must say, that while the people are most anxious to give, or rather to get the benefit of education to their children, such is there extreme poverty, that few are able to pay fees in money. For it were needless to conceal that several of them, indeed by much the greater part, have not so much money circulated amongst them for the whole year as would pay a year's moderate fees for one of their children;—so great is their anxiety however to give them education, that they are most willing to deny themselves a part of their own scanty meals, and to pay as fees some meal or potatoes. This, then, is what is to be generally understood by the word—“yes”—under said head. The same remark applies to the query—“If they would give any money for a bible?” All who can read it are anxious to get bibles, and I have repeatedly, without success, applied to some bible societies for a supply to the people. The remarks, with regard to the poverty of the people, apply in their full force to all within the bounds of this presbytery; and, without exaggeration, th

circle might be greatly farther extended. From whatever motives, the real state of the more remote inhabitants is concealed from the public. This it is certain can be attended with no good; on the contrary, it evidently tends to perpetuate their poverty and misery. Under this impression, I have deemed it best to make an honest and faithful exposure of it.

No. III.—*From the Rev. James Souter, Durinish, Isle of Skye,*
11th August, 1823.

I have reason to believe that the visitors took all possible pains in executing their task, and I am persuaded that the results of their labours will afford much authentic and interesting information. With respect to column 5th, I found it necessary to caution the visitors against an error which I found they were very likely to commit,—that of returning as persons who were able to read, every person who at any time had attended school, but of whom some read very imperfectly, and others have altogether forgotten what little they have learned. As your object no doubt is to ascertain the numbers of those who stand in need of the means of education, I directed the visitors to consider those only as Readers, who could read the scriptures either in Gaelic, or English, with tolerable fluency, and who in this respect had no further occasion to attend school. But even after this caution, I am apprehensive that the number of those reported as readers is considerably exaggerated, from the visitors being disposed to consider as such, some who had very slender pretensions to the title. These remarks on column 5th apply to column 6th. On column 7th, it only need be observed, that with the exception of a few gentlemen's families, Gaelic is not merely the language best understood, but the only one of which the inhabitants of this district possess any thing beyond a very imperfect knowledge. The people are sunk in poverty to a degree which can hardly be conceived by those who have only had an opportunity of observing the situation of the lower classes in the Lowlands.

No. IV.—*From the Rev. Simon Fraser, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis,*
4th August, 1823.

In regard to the query in column 9th, I beg to remark, that it is difficult to return a correct and definite answer to it. As the poor people, when asked that question, being under the impression that if they would promise to pay, a teacher might be sent to them, but that should they refuse to pay, it might prove an obstacle in the way of getting

one—their answers in general were therefore rather ambiguous, that is, that they would do their best; but when asked, if they were able to pay, they felt the necessity of answering in the negative. Indeed, from my own personal knowledge of their circumstances it was easy to ascertain this fact, as with the exception of a few Government pensioners, there are scarcely any of the general mass of the population that are able to pay for the education of their children. And though from their great thirst for obtaining a knowledge of the Scriptures the most of them would go beyond their ability, yet, from their actual circumstances, it may be said, properly speaking, that but very few of them are able to pay any fee to a teacher, or even to purchase a copy of the Scriptures.

No. V.—*From the Rev. Alex. Nicholson, Minister of Barra,*
27th September, 1823.

I have done all in my power to introduce Gaelic and other schools, but with regret I must confess, that all my efforts had been attended with little good. The few who have some sense of the benefits of education, are so wretchedly poor that they can neither pay fees nor procure books for their children. This will appear a melancholy picture of the state of education of a district, consisting of no less than 2800 inhabitants; yet it is true. If your benevolent Society could adopt any means to alleviate the general distress of these ignorant people, it would meet with my hearty concurrence.

No. VI.—*From the Rev. H. McLean, Lochalsh,*
10th April, 1823.

The object of your Society is of so high importance, that we must feel it our duty to give it our cordial co-operation. To any one who reflects on the gross ignorance of a great proportion of the people in the remoter parts of the Highlands, it is evident that vigorous efforts and much care is necessary to awaken them to a sense of their wants, and when awakened, to give their minds the proper direction. Poverty is one of the greatest obstacles to improvement. You may see by the lists that a great proportion of the people are unable to pay school fees, or purchase books. Thus their spirits sink, they relax their efforts, plead inability as an excuse for their neglect of their families, and seem to think that their instruction is no longer an indispensable duty.

No. VII.—*From the Rev. Hector Allen, Kincardine,
7th April, 1823.*

I now beg to return the six schedules furnished to this parish, filled up agreeably to the prescribed form, and I trust they will be found accurate. Your plan I consider efficient, as it is simple for accomplishing your interesting and benevolent object. Our lists should have been returned earlier, but for the great extent and scattered population of this parish, not many miles short of forty in length. From the paper now sent, the Directors of your humane Society must see the necessitous state of this parish, in regard to the education of the poor and ignorant. We have several schools, besides a good parochial school, taught by some excellent and faithful men; but what are they among a population so destitute as ours?

SUTHERLAND.

No. VIII.—*From the Rev. H. McKenzie, Tongue Manor,
28th April, 1823.*

There is a great demand for Gaelic Psalm Books; also Testaments English and Gaelic, and Gaelic Shorter Catechisms, Fleming's Translation; but no means to obtain them; and for the same cause, not near the number of Bibles required are mentioned, as the people could not conscientiously specify a sum for them, which they knew they had not, and from present appearances they could not be likely soon to have: and afraid they might be bound to give the money for all the Bibles they might mention they needed, they could not be prevailed to state the full amount of their wants, only what they would undertake to pay for, if sent them. Since the introduction of sheep farming amongst us, the people, clustered together in small villages on the coast, and thickly studded on trifling spots of land amongst rocks and braes, have become poor indeed; and of late years this poverty is become extreme from the failure of the Herring Fishery on the Gaithness coast; whilst a high rent for their patches of land is continued, and no demand or price for the little stock. It is this poverty which prevented us long ago now, as a parish, manifesting our approbation of your Society and its objects by assisting its funds. We have no resident heritor, nor residing great farmer, save one; and much did we regret how small a donation could be given even in our connection with the neighbouring Parishes, as the Reay and Strathnaver Auxiliary Bible Society. I have no hesitation to say, double the number of Bi-

bles (besides Testaments, &c. &c.) that is mentioned in the Schedule, would not meet the real wants and wishes of those who can read in this Parish. Still there are 4 detached districts without Teachers,—viz : Strathmelness, Sculomy, Bouraguy, and Borgie. For latter place I would earnestly request a teacher in both languages, at Martin's first, from your Society—a steady pious character, who could teach a Sabbath evening school. The District is remote from Church : a great number of young creatures, and parents, would collect together on the Sabbath, if a successful and attentive teacher would be got. There may be from 30 to 40 scholars, to speak moderately, nearly 3 and from that to 4 miles from any school ; some of the parents might be taught to read Gaelic ; most of them have much need of a solid, sensible, and pious man among them, to teach them in a Gospel manner ; others would rejoice in his aid and conversation. But I am sorry to say, I could promise very little pecuniary help from the people themselves. For Sculomy, or Bouraguy an aid school is much wanted—say £5 or £6 ; and they would get young lads to teach with a little more, and board among themselves. Praying you may be long preserved, and made greatly instrumental to promote the Kingdom of Heaven in the poor Highlands, and in all your relations, and offices, I am, &c.

No. IX.—*From the Rev. Duncan McGillivray, Lairg, by Bonar Bridge, 17th April, 1823.*

As the people at Gruids were to be removed for several years back (a sheep farmer having got the whole in tack,) I never applied for another teacher. The poor people, who are allowed to remain from year to year, in one corner of the district, are now for two winters back, supporting a teacher without any aid, for four or five months, and that through very great difficulties. There is now a prospect of their being continued this year, and I am confident that few districts in the Highlands stand more in need of some aid for the education of the rising generation. May I request of you to lay the case before your Society, and use your influence with them for giving us a school to this district of Gruids. I would have applied to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, but that the poor people, in their present uncertain situation, are not able to give the accommodations required by that Society. It would be doing me a favour to inform at your earliest convenience, whether or not we may expect a school in Gruids for the next season ; say at farthest, in November first. I should like also to know, whether or not the Society has any thought of sending bibles to such as are disposed to purchase them at reduced prices. Such as ex-

thorised me to mark 3s. or 4s. for a Gaelic Bible expect that it will be sent of the 8vo. edition. Hoping that you will endeavour to procure a school for Gruids, and to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I remain, &c.

No. X.—*From the Rev. D. Gordon, Edrachilles, 11th August, 1823.*

There is a very considerable scarcity of the Scriptures throughout the parish; and though the people are, in general, very poor, they would make every exertion to pay for them at reduced prices. Any communication with this parish, which you may think proper, in future, shall meet with prompt attention. Wishing your laudable exertions may be crowned with much usefulness and success, I have the honour to be, &c.

CAITHNESS.

No. XI.—*From the Rev. G. Davidson, Manse of Latheron, by Dunbeath, 15th September, 1823.*

From the great extent and population of this parish, there are many districts where society schools are required, and would be very useful; and I am persuaded the people would contribute to the utmost of their ability. This I mentioned when writing along with the schedules, and particularly recommended the heights of the estate of Forse, as one of the most needful. The inhabitants of that district would cheerfully contribute about £6 or £7 towards the support of a teacher, and accommodations for himself and scholars. The greater number of the children in the parish receive a little education, I may almost say all of them—but I usually find, that although they can read the Bible, they frequently understand very little of what they read—being accustomed to converse in Gaelic at home. There is scarcely a family destitute of a copy of the Bible or New Testament, or both, in the parish. Although there is a population of 7000 in the parish, there is only one society school at present; so that you may judge of our need of assistance in this way.

No. XII.—*From the Rev. Robert Phin, Wick, 16th April, 1823.*

I trust the Directors of the Society for the Education of the Poor in the Highlands will not think me deficient in zeal for the objects of their important Institution, because I have not filled up the schedules which they were so obliging as to send me. When I mention that the popu-

lation of the parish is fully 7000, and that about one-half of it is a town population, consisting partly of Dissenters of three different denominations, the Society will see, that the difficulty of filling up the schedules, with any tolerable degree of accuracy, must be very great indeed. But I trust I need not say, that I would have grudged no labour that I could have endured, had I seen that any adequate benefit would have resulted from it, either to the Society, or this parish in particular. Allow me, for the information of the Society, to state the principal points on which they wish for communications, in a way that I hope will be as satisfactory to them, and much more easy to myself. In the course of the ten years that I have been in this parish, I have examined every part of it each of these years; and one of my objects in my catchings always has been, to inquire minutely into the state of education, and to do every thing that lay in my power to promote it. The measures that I found necessary for this purpose, and which I have now continued for so many years, have, through the blessing of God, been effectual; and I am happy in having it in my power to state, that there are no persons growing up in this parish, under the age of twenty years, that are not taught, or in the way of being taught, to read the Scriptures, or repeat the Shorter Catechism. Indeed, education has for a long time been very general in this parish; and the very few old people that cannot read, are, most of them, not natives of the parish. There is very little Gaelic spoken in this parish.* The few that use that language have come from Highland parishes in the County. Within the last five or six years, a good many Gaelic families from Sutherland have settled in this parish. The number of schools in the parish is twenty. Of these, three, one at Ulbster, another at Staxigo, and a third at Keles, are on the foundation of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. All the rest, except the parish school, are underdowed. There is great difficulty in mentioning the vast numbers that are at schools. At some seasons the schools are crowded, and at others, there are very few attending them. None of the teachers, except the Society ones, keep accurate lists. There is no family in the parish without a Bible. When the parents are poor and the children numerous, there is often a scarcity of Bibles, and in these cases, the Bible Society in this place furnishes them with Bibles gratis.

No. XIII.—*From the Rev. A. Gunn, Watten, 8th April, 1823.*

Every attention has been given by the visitors to fill up the schedule correctly; and I have every reason to think, that the queries are accurately answered. I have compared them with my own catechising lists and have not been able to detect any error.

ARROYE AND PERTH.

No. XIV.—*From the Rev. A. Fraser, Manse of Torosay,
11th September, 1823.*

With yours of the 3d inst. I was, two days since, favoured. All I can say, at present, on the subject is, that education is at a low ebb with us here. The lower classes are very anxious to give education to their children, but their circumstances are such as not to admit of it agreeably to their wishes. This is an evil I made frequent, though ineffectual attempts to remove. I obtained some foreign aid for them, but far short of their wants. Your society have much merit for their exertions, and will not want their reward. Could they do any thing for the needy of this district, it would be received with gratitude and thankfulness by me, and by those reaping the benefit of it. That your Society may prosper in their laudable endeavours and be blessed, is the fervent wish of, &c.

No. XV.—*From the Rev. John McArthur, Kilculmoncil, by
Tarbert, 15th September, 1823.*

You are not to infer that this parish is very well provided for in the article of schools, and that it would be a mere waste of money to assist in erecting more schools in it. When it is considered that the united parish contains a population of about 3600 souls, it must be deemed but a small proportion to the whole amount, that about 350 children should annually attend school. Besides, some of the schools are merely of a temporary character, and have been erected in their several stations within these three years past. I cannot say, but that the parents are in general, desirous of getting their children educated; they are so poor, however, many of them, that although they should be willing to give education to their offspring, they are not able to do it. I can conceive that your Society will not consider this parish so destitute of the means of education as many others in the Highlands, or so as to justify them in appropriating a share of their funds to the erection and endowment of some schools in it; but I hope, that if it should be, that we shall not partake of the charity of your Society in this respect, that we shall get some Bibles and Testaments, which are much needed, and for which the people would pay the reduced price specified in the last column of the schedules. Whether we shall or shall not partake of the beneficence of your society, I heartily approve of its object, and its prosperity and

success I most earnestly pray for. I beg leave to repeat, that a remittance of Bibles would be most acceptable to the people of the parish. Any additional information regarding the state of education in this parish, I shall be most happy to give, if required.

No. XVI.—*From the Rev. Donald McGillivray, Lochgoilhead,*
1st April, 1824.

Enclosed you have an abstract of the population of this parish. I made out a distinct statement, according to the schedule sent by you, as I travelled among them at the time of my annual visitation; but I think it quite unnecessary to transcribe the names of the different heads of families, &c. for the enclosed will give you a distinct idea of the state of education amongst us. None of our presbytery sent me their returns, nor do I expect that any shall be sent to me. I may briefly relate to you, however, the state of education within the bounds of this presbytery, having an opportunity to know it, from the annual reports made of the examination of schools to our presbytery, and from my own personal observation. There are two parishes in Bute—English is the language chiefly spoken in both, particularly in Kingarth—the population of which is from 800 to 900. The population of Rothesay is about 7000. The rising generation in both parishes are taught to read. A few old persons may be found who cannot read. There are sabbath schools in both parishes which are highly useful in diffusing the knowledge of divine things among the rising generation. The remaining five parishes in the peninsula of Cowal are, as far as I know, in nearly the same state with the parish of Lochgoilhead. I heard the ministers declaring, that there were none of the rising generation who could not read and even write. The whole of this country depends much upon their success in fishing—and education may not be so regularly attended to when the fishing fails them; but in general, they make an effort to get their children taught to read and write. In a population of about 700, amongst whom I passed some years in the heights of Perthshire, I recollect to have seen no less than 13 teachers in one winter; 12 of whom were private teachers, and only one public. Two shepherds who had nothing but their wages to support them, had each of them a boy teaching their children, in the remote glens of Beindauran, famous in gaelic song. These children could repeat Brown's Catechism as correctly as any I ever met with in the low country. With respect to the Scriptures, this country has benefited, in common with others, from the labour and bounty of Bible Societies. No one that

has any wish for it needs want a Bible; and if the parish ministers should not countenance these societies, they can get Bibles at reduced prices, either in Greenock or in Glasgow—so that upon the whole, I believe the Bible can be found in almost every family. Still, I believe, that there are remote glens and solitary habitations of very difficult access along our shores, that would apply to your society for aid, if they were within reach of you; but removed at such a distance, it cannot be expected that your good offices can be extended to us. I expect to be next week assisting at the dispensing of the Lord's Supper in Glasgow, when I shall forward this letter to you by the most convenient conveyance. Wishing you much success as a society and individuals in your labour of love, I am, &c.

NOTE.—The return accompanying this letter, although sufficient for a general view, did not admit of its being entered among the others under the head of Moral Statistics. The fact contained in it, that in population of 849, only 16 persons were found unable to read, confirms the statements of the above interesting letter.

ORKNEY.

No. XVII.—*From the Rev. J. Dunn, Kirkwall, 27th Oct. 1823.*

In answer to the application made us sometime ago, in order to ascertain the state of education in this parish, I beg leave to reply for my colleagues and myself. There is no Gaelic spoken in Kirkwall, nor indeed in Orkney. Except perhaps one or two very aged people, whose years prevent them from learning, there is none above the age specified in the schedule that cannot read; none of the families in the parish reside at such a distance from school, as to prevent young children of eight, or even six years, from attending. Education is to be had at a very moderate rate. There is a charity, and other schools for those that cannot attend the common one of the burgh; and the poor, who cannot afford to pay, have their children taught gratis. As far as is known to us, every family in the parish is possessed of a copy of the Scriptures, and many of several; especially as we are enabled, by our connexion with the Edinburgh Bible Society, to afford Bibles at a cheap rate—and to those unable to pay, for nothing: and it is but justice to the people of Orkney to say, that they are willing to purchase when able, and most desirous of instruction both to themselves and children. In these circumstances we do not consider the object of the Society as applicable to Kirkwall, and therefore have not had the schedules sent us filled up, having, from the above specifications, judged it unnecessary.

No. XVIII.—*From the Rev. W. Clouston, Stromness,*
7th April, 1823.

Your letter of the date 8th February came to my hand only about the 15th ultimo; and I laid the same before the Presbytery of Caerston, who met on the 26th ultimo. Upon a representation from Dr Kemp, the late Secretary to the Society, to the principal heritors, parochial schools were erected in every parish, or at least one in every Minister's charge, agreeably to Act of Parliament; so that the Presbytery are of opinion that the former grounds of complaint are now in a great measure removed. At the same time that they highly approve of the zeal of your Society for the education of the poor in your extensive parishes, some of which are from 30 to 40 miles in length—which is as much or more than the whole six charges in our Presbytery, they humbly think the call does not apply to this Presbytery, where all have access to a settled school within one or two miles from their dwelling. The good effects of the education obtained at these schools are such as Mr Brougham has stated in his admirable speech in the House of Commons, 28th June 1820; so that in the Navy, in the whale fishery, and other naval and commercial departments, our young men are preferred. As to this charge, it consists of two parishes and a town, which by the survey made of this county about 1740 by Murdoch Mackenzie, Esq. is nine miles long and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, and by the census of 1821, comprehends a population of 3,874, in which, by an accurate list transmitted to Mr Brougham, there were then, and still are, 2 Parochial, 2 Society, and 13 private teachers; in all, 17 teachers, 530 scholars; so that we have between 1-9th and 1-8th part of the whole population at school, which is equal to the general average of Scotland, and even to that of Westmoreland, the best in England, and inferior to none in Europe, unless it may be to Switzerland; and as this last country bears some resemblance to your's, it follows that you should also have a greater number of schools to the population which is spread over a greater extent than with us here. The other Members of our Presbytery may also write you; but as this is the Presbytery seat, and you wished me to receive and transmit their returns, I judged it proper in the meantime to state their general opinion, and also what respects my own charge, which comprehends about half of the whole population of the Presbytery. It would give me pleasure if I could aid you in your pious and laudable undertaking, and more especially, as one of our sabbath-men experienced the kindest attention from all at your benevolent Infirmary in 1815. After a settled ministry of 50 years, I am unable for the personal labour that would have been necessary to fill up the sche-

dules ; but the necessity of that is, I presume, superseded by the general information given in this letter : and if a more particular return on any point be required, it will be supplied by my son Charles, who officiates as my assistant ; and I shall be glad to know if this is satisfactory. With best respects to you, and all Members of your respectable Society, I offer earnest prayers for your success.

No. XIX.—*From the Rev. John Barry, Shapinsay,*
1st October, 1823.

The instructions given in the Schedules transmitted to me by order of the Society for the Education of the Poor in the Highlands, do not appear to be applicable to the local circumstances of the Parish of Shapinsay. A statement of the following facts relative to the state of Education in this Parish, will I presume answer the purposes of the Society. The Island of Shapinsay constitutes one Parish, extent seven English miles in length, and five English miles in breadth. The population by account taken in the year 1821, was 779. There are two schools, one Parochial, and the other on the establishment of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland. The schools are so situate that none of the inhabitants are distant from one of them more than two miles. All the younger part of the population can read also the old, with a very few exceptions. There are no families without Bibles,—if they are unable to furnish them at their own expense, they are supplied by the benevolence of individuals, or by Bible Societies. The Gaelic language is not spoken, taught, or understood in the Parish. I hope that this information will be sufficient for the object of your Society ; I wish you every success in your benevolent exertions, and I am, &c.

No. XX.—*From the Rev. J. Bremner, Walls, 17th Sept. 1823.*

Our population consists of 1200 souls.—We have two legally established schools, with a salary of six hundred marks for the two schoolmasters, who now officiate, and we have at the same time a Charity school with proper accommodations for the scholars and schoolmasters, and these schools are so well situate as to afford all the benefit of them that the population requires. There are few or none of either sex that cannot read the scriptures, and they have Bibles in every family. I am, &c.

No. XXI.—*From the Rev. J. Simpson, Stranay, 23d April, 1822.*

Having mentioned these circumstances, it would be indecorous to

solicit aid from a respectable society whose only desire is to assist those who most require it; but I trust that, without the least impropriety, I may be permitted to say that there appears to be reason for supposing that in the whole extent to which the society so kindly direct their attention, perhaps there is scarcely a set of inhabitants among whom their benevolent exertions promise to be more beneficial or more gratefully received, than among the people of Bay, if they be so fortunate as to succeed in obtaining the object for which they are so anxiously wishing. It will not escape your notice, that in each of these parishes many humble individuals who have little or nothing to give, would willingly receive Bibles from the society.

ZETLAND.

No. XXII.—*From the Rev. W. Logie, Lady Parish, Orkney,*
9th June, 1823.

The state of society here is very peculiar. The principal occupation of the people is the manufacture of Kelp, for which purpose the parish is chiefly peopled with cottars, all poor, and all nearly on a par as to education, the standard of which is very low. and for which I am sorry to say, the inclination on the part of the parents is much more deficient than the means. Almost all can read, but the number of those qualified to make up lists like those required by the Society, is very small, and those few are so circumstanced, that they would not willingly take the trouble. There are two schools taught with great ability, and so situated as to be quite sufficient for the supply of the parish, I am, &c.

No. XXIII.—*From the Rev. C. Cowan, Fetlar Manse,*
12th August, 1823.

I regret that I have not had it in my power to forward to you sooner the accompanying schedules. I trust, however they will reach you in time to be laid before the Society for Educating the Poor in the Highlands at their next General Meeting. This charge consists of two united Parishes, (Fetlar and North Yell,) which are separated from each other by a sound several miles in breadth. When the census was last taken, the population of both parishes amounted to 1586. Fetlar is an Island in length rather more than 5 miles, and about 4½ in breadth. In this Island there is a school established by the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, which is well attended, but which is so situated that the children in the remote parts can with difficulty at-

tend even during the summer months. In North Yell which is not less than 9 or 10 miles in length and 6 in breadth, there is no school of any description. In this Parish the Heritors have resolved to establish a Parochial School next summer. The whole population however of this Parish in consequence of its extent, of being without roads of any kind, and of being so much indented by bays, cannot be advantaged by one school, though situated as near the centre of the Parish as possible. Indeed after the establishment of a Parochial School, a very considerable number of children will still be without the means of instruction. The inhabitants are desirous to have their children educated, and though in general poor, many of them would cheerfully pay a small fee to a teacher; but they are by no means able to give such a salary as would encourage one to settle among them. Should the Society in Inverness for Educating the Poor in the Highlands, consider the destitute state of this Parish, and station a teacher therein, they would be the means of conferring a blessing of inestimable value upon a poor, and I can confidently say, a grateful people.

No. XXIV.—*From the Rev. W. Watson, Northmaving, 3d Oct. 1823.*

Your first letter respecting the education of the poor in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, with nine schedules, reached me on the 15th April; your second sometime in August; and your third four days ago: That I have not sooner replied to your valued communications, does not proceed from any idea that I entertain of their want of importance, (for I think the subject of them of the highest importance,) but from a variety of circumstances, many of them completely out of my power. All my parishioners being either engaged in, or dependant on the summer fishing, I was under the necessity of going through the parish myself, sometimes alone, sometimes with one, sometimes with two attendants. I have been in every house except district 2d, which I made my society schoolmaster survey. This in a parish 16 Shetland miles long and 12 broad, where there is not a vestige of a road, was no very easy task, and what I have never done except once before; for in my parochial examinations, I call the inhabitants of a neighbourhood into one house in that neighbourhood, comprehending a circuit of perhaps 3 or 4 miles. But it is needless to say any thing more of the difficulties of the task. It is now accomplished. As we have no measured miles here, we are not very scrupulous in our estimation of distance, calling it 1, 2, or 3 miles between *toon* and *toon*, as the case may be. For instance, from Urrafirth, where I live, to Hellawick, the parish church, is called a short mile, whereas the

true distance is just 2 measured miles. None of our miles is, I think, less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ English. The distances in the schedules are all Shetland miles. You will see there is a great want of Bibles and Testaments, but almost all my people are so wretchedly poor, that they are not able to buy them. Many of those whom I have marked as willing to give 1s. or 1s. 6d. for a Bible cannot command one farthing. Yet, notwithstanding their extreme poverty, there is hardly a child in the parish above 8 years old, who cannot read. Though most of them are at such a distance from the parish school, that they can reap no benefit from it, they contrive to get temporary schools among them, so that all can read after a sort. Since the taking up of the survey, the parochial schoolmaster, who was an old man, has died. At a meeting of heritors, held a short time after his death, I got them to agree to the alternative allowed by law, namely to give 600 merks, free from the building and upholding schoolhouses. This sum they have agreed to divide into five portions to be given to five teachers; so that I shall have six teachers—one society and five parochial. The great difficulty will be, to get houses erected for them. Should it be in the power of your society to grant us a few pounds for this purpose, and to give us a supply of books, I know no way in which they could be better bestowed. If there is any further information that you would wish—by putting any queries you chuse, I shall be happy to answer them as far as I can. Wishing to your benevolent society all the success which their endeavours to promote the good of their country deserve. I am, &c.

No. XXV.—*From Mr A. Mathewson, Yell School, 6th Sept. 1823.*

The Parish is rather large, and has been divided under the names of Mid, and South Yell, in each of which divisions, is a Kirk; near that of Mid Yell, the Manse is situated, and near the Kirk in South Yell, the Minister preaches when he comes south (say 6 or 8 times annually) as it has been in ruins these thirty years. Yell is diversified with hills and valleys, covered with moss of various depths from 2 to 20 feet, and has a very scattered population. Agriculture is carried forward only, along the sea coast, square miles of interior affording the scanty pasturage for Shetland sheep. I compute the parish to occupy a surface of 22,000 acres, 650 being cultivated. Travelling is often difficult, occasioned by the softness of broken moss; the sea coast has been cleared by fuel but the inland parts are very deep. The state of education has been much neglected; they have indeed had pious Pastors and well-disposed Heritors, but no school, either Parochial or Society, was ever established in

the Parish before 1822, when the Parochial school was first opened, and I am led to believe that in this particular we are one of the last in the Church of Scotland. Prior to the above, each family taught their own children; a few individuals, sometimes, acted in the capacity of teachers for a quarter or a half-year, but certainly many were neglected. Even now the school is in the reach of only one fourth of the population, the other $\frac{3}{4}$ are as they were; for very few can afford to send their children to boarding: neither could any one school suffice, as the centre would be miles from every neighbourhood. Assuredly if you but saw the place, and knew one half of the truth regarding its real condition, you would not fail to grant if it was but one school; though for the above reasons it cannot be accommodated with less than four. Our necessity is but in part known; many families have no Bible.

No. XXVI.—*From the Rev. J. Paton, Deltong,*
22d. Feb. 1823.

Thus far have I complied with the generous wish of your Society—and let me say if ever a parish required aid, it is this Ministry of Deltong.—I have done all for it that I can well do. The people are poor, the generality of them being Ling Fishers, so their abilities to pay for education are limited. Let then your christian beneficence be extended to them, that so they may partake of your liberality. However small it may be, it will be gratefully received and properly applied. May the God of all Grace prosper your work, so that the blessed effects of it may redound to many, and may be for a praise and a glory at the coming of the Lord.

List of the Names of the principal Proprietors of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands.

SYNOD OF MORAY.

PRESBYTTERY OF INVERNESS.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Principal Proprietors.</i>
Inverness	Crown and Fraser of Lovat	Forbes of Culloden, Robertson of Inchea, Baillie of Dunain, Baillie of Dochfour, Duff of Muirtown, M'Intosh of Raigmore, Fraser of Culduthel, Fraser of Tobreck, Inglis of Kingsmills, Grant of Bught, Right Hon. C. Grant, Baillie of Leys, M'Intosh of Holm
Petty	Earl of Moray	Earl of Moray, Forbes of Culloden
Dores	Lord Cawdor	Lady Saltoun, Tytler of Aldourie, Fraser of Balnain
Daviot	Crown & Lord Cawdor	M'Intosh of M'Intosh, M'Gillivray of Dunmaglass, Gilzean of Bonaughton, M'Intosh of Aberarder
Kiltarlity	Fraser of Lovat	Fraser of Lovat, Fraser of Belladrum, Fraser of Culbockie, Fraser of Eskdale
Moy	M'Intosh of Geddes	M'Intosh of M'Intosh, M'Intosh of Kylachy, M'Queen of Corrybrough
Kirkhill	Fraser of Lovat	Fraser of Lovat, Fraser of Newton, Fraser of Fingask, Fraser of Relig, Fraser of Achngain

PRESBYTTERY OF NAIRN.

Nairn	Brodie of Brodie	Lord Cawdor, M'Intosh of Geddes
Ardclach	Brodie of Lethen	Lord Cawdor, Dunbar Brodie of Burgie and Lethen
Croy	Lord Cawdor and Rose of Kilravock	Rose of Kilravock, Davidson of Cantray
Auldearn	Brodie of Brodie	Lord Cawdor, Gordon of Cluny, Brodie of Brodie, Sir J Dunbar
Culder	Lord Cawdor	Lord Cawdor, Rose of Holm
Ardersier	Ditto	Lord Cawdor

PRESBYTTERY OF ABERNETHY.

Abernethy	Earl of Seafield	Earl of Seafield
Kingussie	Duke of Gordon	Duke of Gordon, M'Pherson of Balville
Kirkmichael	Earl of Seafield	Duke of Gordon, Earl of Seafield
Alvie	Duke of Gordon	Duke of Gordon, M'Intosh of M'Intosh, M'Pherson Grant of Ballindalloch
Cromdale	Earl of Seafield	Earl of Seafield
Duthil	Ditto	Earl of Seafield, Grant of Rothiemurchus

SYNOD OF GLENELG.

PRESBYTTERY OF ABERTARFF.

Urquhart	Earl of Seafield	Earl of Seafield, Grant of Glemmorrison
Kilmarniyaig	Disputed	Duke of Gordon, Ronaldson M'Donell of Glengarry
Laggan	Duke of Gordon	Duke of Gordon, M'Pherson of Cluny
Kilmaillie	Cameron of Lochiel	Duke of Gordon, Cameron of Lochiel, Sir E. Cameron
Bokeskine	Fraser of Lovat	Fraser of Lovat, Fraser of Foyias, Fraser of Abertarff

PRESBYTTERY OF LOCHCARRON.

Gairloch	Crown	Sir H. Mackenzie, Bart, Davidson of Tulloch
Lochcarron	Ditto	M'Kenzie of Applecross
Kintail	Ditto	S. M'Kenzie of Seaforth, M'Kenzie of Applecross
Glenheal	Ditto	Dick of Glenishiel, M'Kenzie of Applecross
Applecross	Ditto	M'Kenzie of Applecross
Lochbroon	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	M'Kenzie of Cromarty, Davidson of Tulloch
Glenelg	Right Hon. C. Grant	Right Hon. Charles Grant
Lochalsh	Crown	Sir Hugh Innes, Bart.

List of the Names of the principal Proprietors of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands. (Continued.)

PRESBYTERY OF SKYE.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Principal Proprietors.</i>
Kilmuir	Crown	Lord M'Donald
Strah	Ditto	Lord M'Donald, M'Alister of Strathbaird
Snizort	Ditto	Lord M'Donald, M'Leod of Rasay
Small Isles	Ditto	M'Donald of Clanranald, M'Lean of Coll
Portree	Ditto	Lord M'Donald, M'Leod of Rasay
Sleat	Ditto	Lord M'Donald
Durinish	M'Leod of M'Leod	M'Leod of M'Leod, Right Hon. Charles Grant
Bracadale	Ditto	M'Leod of M'Leod

PRESBYTERY OF UIST.

South Uist	Crown	M'Donald of Clanranald, M'Donald of Boisdale
Barra	Ditto	M'Neil of Barra
North Uist	Ditto	Lord M'Donald
Harris	M'Leod of Harris	M'Leod of Harris

PRESBYTERY OF LEWIS.

Uig	Crown	Stewart M'Kenzie of Seaforth
Stornoway	Ditto	Ditto
Barvas	Ditto	Ditto
Lochs	Ditto	Ditto

SYNOD OF ROSS.

PRESBYTERY OF CHANONRY.

Rosemarkie	Crown	M'Kenzie of Flowerburn, Fowler of Raddery, Matheson of Bennettsfield
Kilmuir West.	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	M'Kenzie of Kilcoy, Graham of Drynie, M'Kenzie Allangrange
Kirkmichael	M'Kenzie of Newhall	M'Kenzie of Newhall, Munro of Poyntzfield
Cromarty	Crown	Ross of Cromarty, Anderson of Udoll
Avoch	Sir J.W. M'Kenzie	Sir J.W. M'Kenzie, Bart., Lady M'Kenzie of Avoch
Killearnan	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	Sir W. Fettes, Bart., Bailie of Dochfour

PRESBYTERY OF TAIN.

Tain	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	Rose of Glastullich, M'Kenzie Ross of Aldie
Fearn	Crown	Sir C. Ross, Bart., M'Leod of Cadboll
Kilmuir Easter	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	Sir C. Ross, Bart., Hay M'Kenzie of Cromarty
Kincardine	Ditto	Sir C. Ross, Bart., M'Leod of Cadboll
Logie Easter	Ditto	Rose of Glastullich, M'Kenzie of Scotsburn
Nigg	Crown	Ross of Nigg, Sir C. Ross, Bart.
Eddertown	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	Sir C. Ross, Bart., M'Leod of Cadboll
Tarbat	Crown and Ditto	M'Leod of Cadboll, M'Leod of Gaanies
Rosskeen	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	M'Leod of Cadboll, Rose of Glastullich

PRESBYTERY OF DINGWALL.

Dingwall	Crown	S. M'Kenzie of Seaforth, Davidson of Tulloch
Urray	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	Sir H. M'Kenzie, Gillanders of Highfield, M'Kenzie of C
Fodderty	Ditto	S. Mackenzie of Seaforth, Hay M'Kenzie of Cromarty
Contin	Crown	Sir G. M'Kenzie Bart., M'Kenzie of Strathgarve
Urquhart	Forbes of Culloiden	Forbes of Culloiden, Sir H. M'Kenzie Bart.
Kilmorack	Fraser of Lovat	Fraser of Lovat, Chisholm of Chisholm, Fraser of Stray
Kiltearn	Crown	Sir H. Munro, Bart., Fraser of Inchcoulter
Alness	M'Kenzie of Cromarty	Munro of Novar, Munro of Teaninich

List of the Names of the principal Proprietors of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands. (Continued.)

SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS.

PRESBYTERY OF DORNOCH.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Principal Proprietors.</i>
Dornoch	Marquis of Stafford	Marquis of Stafford, Dempster of Skibo
Rogart	Ditto	Marquis of Stafford
Leirg	Ditto	Ditto
Golepis	Ditto	Ditto
Loth	Ditto	Ditto
Creach	Ditto and Crown	Sir C. Ross, Bart., Dempster of Skibo
Kildonan	Marquis of Stafford	Marquis of Stafford
Assynt	Ditto	Ditto
Clyne	Ditto	Ditto

PRESBYTERY OF TONGUE.

Farr	Marquis of Stafford	Marquis of Stafford
Tongue	Crown	Lord Reay
Durness	Ditto	Ditto
Edrachilleas	Ditto	Ditto

PRESBYTERY OF CAITHNESS.

Latheron	Sir J. Colquhoun	Sinclair of Freswick, Horne of Langwell
Reay	Crown	Sir J. G. Sinclair, Innes of Sandside
Bower	Sir J. Colquhoun	Sinclair of Barrack, Sinclair Wemyss of Southdown
Cannishby	Sinclair of Freswick	Sinclair of Freswick, Earl of Caithness
Dunnet	Sir J. Colquhoun	Traill of Ratter, Sinclair of Freswick
Thurso	Sir J. Sinclair	Sir J. Sinclair, Sinclair of Forse
Watten	Sir J. Colquhoun	Sir R. Anstruther, Horne of Langwell
Olrig	Ditto	Traill of Ratter, Smith of Olrig
Wick	Sir B. Dunbar	Sir B. Dunbar, Bart., Horne of Stircock
Halkirk	Sir J. Colquhoun	Sir J. Sinclair, Henderson of Scotscalder

SYNOD OF ARGYLE.

PRESBYTERY OF INVERARY

Inverary	Duke of Argyle	Duke of Argyle
N. Knapdale	Crown	Malcolm of Poltalloch, Campbell of Ross
S. Knapdale	Ditto	Campbell of Inverneil, Campbell of Shirvain
Craignish	Duke of Argyle	Campbell of Lochnell, M'Dougal of Lunga
Kilmichael	Campbell of Auchinilan	Malcolm of Poltalloch, Sir A. Campbell
Kilmartin	Duke of Argyle	Malcolm of Poltalloch, Campbell of Kilmartin

PRESBYTERY OF DUNOON.

Dunoon	Duke of Argyle	Kirkman Finlay of Castletoward, Campbell of Dunoon
Kilmedan	Ditto	Campbell of Glendarvel, Campbell of Southhall
Kilfinnan	Lamont of Lamont	Lamont of Lamont, Campbell of Otter
Lochgoilhead	Callender of Ard-kinlass	Callender of Ardkinlass, Campbell of Strachur
Strachur	Ditto and MacIachlan of MacIachlan	Campbell of Strachur, M'Lauchlan of M'Lauchlan
Rothsay	Marquis of Bute	Marquis of Bute, Hamilton of Kames
Kingarth	Ditto	Marquis of Bute, Hamilton of Kames
Inverchoalan	Ditto	Campbell of Southhall, Lamont of Kneckdon

of the Names of the principal Proprietors of the Parishes in the Highlands and Islands. (Continued.)

PRESBYTERY OF KINTYRE.

<i>ishes.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Principal Proprietors.</i>
nd	Duke of Argyle	Duke of Argyle, Macdonald of Ballysheare
onell	Ditto	Duke of Argyle, Sir C. M'Donald Lockhart
ie	Ditto	Campbell of Stonfield, Campbell of Kilberry
le	Duke of Hamilton	Duke of Hamilton
& Caran	Ditto	Ditto
ton	Duke of Argle	M'Niel of Oakfield, M'Niel of Gallacholly
elltown	Crown	W. F. Campbell of Islay, M.P.
nd Co-	Duke of Argyle	Duke of Argyle
ay	Ditto	Campbell of Jura, M'Niel of Collonsay
and	Ditto	Campbell of Saddle, Campbell of Carradil
mes	Ditto	Campbell of Saddle, Campbell of Carradil
man	Crown	W. F. Campbell of Islay, M. P.
ow and	Ditto	Ditto
neny	Ditto	Ditto

PRESBYTERY OF LORN.

ndon	Duke of Argyle	Earl of Breadalbane, M'Dougal of Ardincaple
enan &	Ditto	Earl of Breadalbane, Campbell of Monzie
lchattan	Campbell of Lochnell	Campbell of Lochnell, Campbell of Ardochattan
ver	Argyle & Breadalbane	Earl of Breadalbane, Campbell of Millford
rchy	Ditto Ditto	Earl of Breadalbane, Campbell of Monzie
re	Duke of Argyle	Sir J. Campbell, Bart., Downie of Appin
re	Ditto	Campbell of Lochnell, M'Dougal of M'Dougal

PRESBYTERY OF MULL.

ay	Duke of Argyle	MacLaine of Lochbuy, Campbell of Possell
en	Ditto	Gregorson of Ardtornish, M'Lean of Drimmin
& Coll	Ditto	Duke of Argyle, M'Lean of Coll
umurchan	Ditto	Sir J. M. Riddell, Bart.
ichen	Ditto	Duke of Argyle, Campbell of Kilpatrick
nian	Ditto	M'Quarrie of Glenforsa, M'Lean of Coll

SYNOD OF PERTH.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD.*

Dunkeld	Crown	Duke of Athol, Sir G. Stewart of Grantilly
in	Duke of Athol	Duke of Athol, Butter of Faskally
n	Earl of Breadalbane	Earl of Breadalbane, Macnab of Macnab
in Athol	Duke of Athol	Duke of Athol
ore	Earl of Breadalbane	Earl of Breadalbane
ngale	Duke of Athol and	Menzies of Foss, Menzies of Kildare
cpait	Sir N. Menzies	Duke of Athol, Sir N. Menzies
michael	Duke of Athol	Numerous small Proprietors
	Farquharson of Invercauld	Sir G. Stewart of Grantilly, Sir N. Menzies
m	Crown	Earl of Breadalbane, Sir N. Menzies
	Sir N. Menzies	

the names of the Proprietors in the Presbytery of Dunkeld are possibly not so accurate as the above, the information respecting them not having been complete when this publication was sent to press.

*List of the Names of the principal Proprietors of the Parishes in
Highlands and Islands. (Continued.)*

SYNOD OF ORKNEY.

PRESBYTERY OF KIRK WALL.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Patrons.</i>	<i>Principal Proprietors.</i>
Kirkwall	Lord Dundas and Town Council	Crown, Lord Dundas, Baikie of Tankerness
Evie	Lord Dundas	Honeyman of Græmsay, Traill of Woodwick
S. Ronaldsay	Ditto	Lord Dundas, Heddle of Melsetter
Holm	Ditto	Crown, A. Sutherland, Esq.
St Andrews & Deerness	Ditto	Baikie of Tankerness, Richan of Rapenness

PRESBYTERY OF CAIRSTON.

Stromness	Lord Dundas	Watt of Breckness, Pollexfen of Cairston
Græmsay	Ditto	Honeyman of Græmsay, Heddle of Melsetter
Orphir	Ditto	Honeyman of Græmsay, — Johnstone, Esq.
Birsay	Ditto	Crown, and Lord Dundas
Firth	Ditto	Baikie of Tankerness, Stewart of Burgh
Walls & Flots	Heddle of Melsetter	Heddle of Melsetter, Lord Dundas

PRESBYTERY OF NORTH ISLES.

Shapinsay	Lord Dundas	Laing of Papdale, Captain Balfour, R.N.
Rousay	Ditto	Traill of Woodwick, Baikie of Tankerness
Westray	Ditto	Traill of Holland, Stewart of Burgh
Stronsay	Ditto	Laing of Papdale, Traill of Westove
Cross & Burness	Ditto	Laing of Papdale, Traill of Westove
Lady Parish	Ditto	Lord Dundas, Traill Urquhart of Elsness

PRESBYTERY AND SYNOD OF ZETLAND.*

Walls	Lord Dundas	
Unst	Ditto	Lord Dundas, John Mouat, Esq.
Dunrossness	Ditto	
Nesting	Ditto	
Delting	Ditto	A. Gifford, Esq., and Lord Dundas
Yell	Ditto	
Tingwall	Ditto	Bruce of Inchbriske, Mouat of Garth
Fetlar	Ditto	Lord Dundas, A. Mouat, Esq.
Bressay	Ditto	Lord Dundas, Mouat of Garth
Northmaving	Ditto	Lord Dundas, A. Gifford, Esq.
Lerwick	Ditto	
Sandsting	Ditto	

* The names of the Proprietors in the Presbytery of Zetland are not so complete as others, from the same cause as those of the Presbytery of Dunkeld,

*Society for the Education of the Poor in the
Highlands.*

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

- I. THAT the principal object of this Institution being to communicate moral and religious instruction, by means of Schools, to the inhabitants of the Highlands, the designation shall be, **THE SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE HIGHLANDS.**
- II. For the accomplishment of its objects, the Society shall use its endeavours, not only to maintain circulating Schools for teaching Gaelic, and, under certain restrictions, English, Writing, and Arithmetic, but shall encourage Sabbath Schools in places suitable for them.
- III. In cases where the English Language is sufficiently understood by Scholars at entry, they shall be first taught to read the English, but in every other case, it shall be required that they be taught to read Gaelic in the first place, and thereafter to learn English, Writing, and Arithmetic, on condition of their defraying the expense of School fees and books. Or when a Scholar of superior genius is recommended by the Schoolmaster, or any Office-bearer of the Society, he may be so instructed gratis.
- IV. Donations and Annual Subscriptions to any amount shall be received, but each Subscriber of Five Shillings annually shall be a Member of the Society.
- V. A Subscriber of Eight Guineas at one time, or whose subscription within two years of his connexion with the Society shall amount to Eight Guineas, shall be Member for life.
- VI. A Subscriber for Ten Guineas at one time, or two Guineas annually, shall be an Extraordinary Director.
- VII. The management of the Society shall be vested in a President, six Vice-Presidents, Extraordinary Directors, and twenty Ordinary Directors, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a Clerk when the business requires it. Two of the Vice-Presidents, and five of the Ordinary Directors, shall go out by rotation. The Committee shall have stated Quarterly Meetings on the first Thursday of every Quarter, and shall also meet as often as business may require it. Five to be a quorum.
- VIII. The Committee shall have power to call General Meetings of the Society when they think it necessary so to do—ten day's notice being given by public Advertisements.
- IX. There shall be two General Meetings of the Society annually at Inverness; the first on the second lawful day immediately succeeding the Annual General Head Meeting of the County on the 30th April; the second on the first Wednesday after the 30th October; both called by Advertisement in the Inverness Newspapers, a fortnight beforehand; at the latter meeting, the office-bearers shall be elected—the Accounts presented—the transactions of the foregoing year reported, and the general instructions of the Society communicated to the Committee.
- X. A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Society, made up to the 30th October in each year, shall be annually published within a month after the General Meetings.

Account Current, Alexander Anderson, Esq. Banker, Treasurer, with the Society for Educating the Poor in the Highlands.

From 30th October 1822, to 4th November 1823.

APPENDIX.

INVERNESS, 6th November, 1823.—The foregoing Account was examined by us, a Committee appointed by the General Meeting of the Society, and the vouchers being compared it was found right, the Balance in favour of the Society amounting to Four Hundred and Thirty-nine Pounds 7s 2 Shillings and Fourpence Sterling.

(Signed)

**J. ROBERTSON,
J.A. SUTER, JR.**

ABSTRACT

Account Current, John Fraser, Esq. Agent for the Perth Bank, Treasurer, with the Society for Educating the Poor in the Highlands.

From 4th November 1823 to 31st October 1824.

Dr.		Cr.	
1823		1824	
Oct. 31.—To Balance in the Bank from last Account..	£439 2 4	Oct. 30.—By Salaries paid Teachers, and Travelling expenses to their Stations	£712 13 0
1824		By expense of Central School, and inspecting the Schools	90 12 11
Oct. 30.—To amount of Subscriptions received	16 0 0	By Clerk and Officer's Salaries	4 14 6
To amount of Donations received	462 18 0	By expense of Books, Printing and Advertisements	25 7 4
To amount of Parochial Collections	57 18 5	By expense of Postage, and Carriage of Parcels	10 7 8
To amount of Books sold	6 13 10	By balance in the Bank	192 14 0
To interest received on deposited money	53 16 10		
	£1036 9 5		£1036 9 5

INVERNESS, 3d November, 1824.—The previous Account was this day examined by us, a Committee appointed by the General Meeting of the Society, and the vouchers being compared it was found right. The Funds of the Institution stand at this date as above stated, and the balance in the Bank, One Hundred and Ninety-two Pounds Fourteen Shillings Sterling.

(Signed)

JOHN EDWARDS,
WM. FALCONER,
JAMES ROBERTSON.

ABSTRACT

Account Current, John Fraser, Esq. Agent for the Perth Bank, Treasurer, with the Society for Educating the Poor in the Highlands.
From 31st October 1824 to 31st October 1825.

Dr.		Cr.	
1824.		1825.	
Oct. 31.—To Balance from last Account	£192 14 0	Oct. 30.—By Salaries paid Teachers, and Travelling expenses to their Stations	£794 3 6
1825.			
Oct. 30.—To amount of Subscriptions received	64 7 0	By expense of Central School, and Assistant Secretary	110 4 4
To amount of Donations received	231 14 6	By Clerk and Officer's Salaries	1 14 6
To amount of Parochial Collections	157 12 10	By expense of Books, Printing, and Advertisements	49 0
To Interest received on deposited Money	49 8 3	By expense of Postages and Carriage of Parcels	10 1 8
To Balance at the debit of the next Account	327 11 8	By expense of inspecting the Schools and procuring the Gaitheers and Sutherland Collections	40 7 2
		By interest paid on borrowed money	7 16 3
	£1013 8 3		£1013 8 3

INVERNESS, 24th November, 1825.—The above Account was this day examined by us, a Committee appointed by the General Meeting of the Society, and the vouchers being compared it was found right. The funds of the Institution stand at this date as above stated, and the Balance available to the Society is now Eight Hundred and Twenty-two Pounds Eight Shillings and Fourpence Sterling, exclusive of the Central School.

(Signed) DAVID FRASER,
JAMES SUTTER, Junr.
JOHN FERGUSON.

*Alphabetical List of Extraordinary Directors,
by Donations of £10 10s. and upwards,
or Subscriptions of £2 2s. annually.*

	Donations.		Annually.	
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Patron of the Society.	-	-	£100	0 0
Allan, Grant, Esq. London	-	-	10	10 0
Alves, John, Esq. Jamaica	-	-	10	10 0
Arbuthnot, George, Esq. Calcutta	-	-	10	10 0
Aymen, Col. Nagpore	-	-	10	10 0
Baillic, Col. John, of Leys, M.P.	-	-	10	10 0
Bain, Alex. Esq. Nassau, London	-	-	25	0 0
Bell, Alex. Esq. 1st Member of Council, Bombay	-	-	10	10 0
Burnet, Andrew, Esq. Broach	-	-	10	10 0
Bruce, Capt. D. A. C. G. Nagpore	-	-	10	10 0
Bomanjee Hormarjee, Bombay	-	-	10	10 0
Cameron, Alex. Esq. Surinam	-	-	10	10 0
Colville, Sir Charles, Lieut.-Gen. G. C. B. Com- mander in Chief, Bombay	-	-	10	10 0
Cunningham, Col. John, Poonah	-	-	10	10 0
Duff, Joseph Gordon, Esq. London	-	-	10	10 0
Elphinstone, The Hon. Mountstuart, Governor of Bombay	-	-	26	5 0
Fife, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	10	10 0
Falconer, William, Esq. Lentrane	-	-	10	10 0
Fraser, William, Esq. Culbockie	-	-	6	16 6
Fraser, Duncan, Esq. of Fingask	-	-	10	10 0
Fraser, Alexander, Esq. Inchcoulter	-	-	10	10 0
Fraser, Alex. Esq. Lincoln's Inn, London	-	-	10	10 0
Fraser, Hugh, Esq. Eskadale	-	-	10	10 0
Fraser, Robert, Esq. Torbreck	-	-	10	10 0
Fraser, H. Esq. Jamaica	-	-	10	10 0
Forbes, Mansfield, Esq. Bombay	-	-	10	10 0
Gordon, His Grace the Duke of	-	-	25	0 0
Gordon, Alex. Esq. late at Culloden	-	-	10	10 0
Gordon, Robert, Esq. of Embo	-	-	10	10 0
Gordon, William, Esq. Brooch	-	-	10	10 0
Gordon, James, Esq. Surgeon, Nagpore	-	-	10	10 0
Greenhill, David, Esq. Acting Judge Kasim	-	-	10	10 0
Gower, The Right Hon. Lord	-	-	10	10 0
Grant, The Hon. Col. Grant of, M. P.	-	-	10	10 0
Grant, The Right Hon. Charles, of Glenelg M.P.	110	0 0	3	3 0
Grant, Robert, Esq. London	-	-	10	10 0
Grant, J. M. Esq. of Glenmorriston & Moy	-	-	10	10 0
Grant, Patrick, Esq. of Lakefield	-	-	5	5 0
Graham, T. Esq. Jamaica	-	-	10	10 0
Grant, Edward, Esq. Surat	-	-	10	10 0

	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Annually.</i>
Huntly, Marquis of - - -	£25 0 0	3 3 0
Hamilton, H. Esq. Jamaica - - -	10 10 0	
Harris, W. Esq. do. - - -	10 10 0	
Innes, Sir H. of Lochalsh & Coxton, Bart. M. P. -	10 10 0	
Ironside, Edward, Esq. Civil Service, Surat -	10 10 0	
Jones, W. A. Esq. Judge, Ahmedabad -	10 10 0	
Lamb, Alex. Esq. London - - -	10 10 0	
Lumsden, W. I. Esq. Civil Service, Surat -	10 10 0	
Macdonald, Right Hon. Lord - - -	21 0 0	
Macdonald, Right Hon. Sir Archd. Bart. London -	10 10 0	2 2 0
Macdonald, A. Esq. London - - -	10 10 0	
Macdonald, Lieut. 8th Regt. Bengal Light Infantry -	10 10 0	
M'Innes, Colonel, E.I.C.S. - - -	10 10 0	
Mackintosh, L. Esq. of Raigmore - - -	60 10 0	2 2 0
Mackintosh, Eneas, Esq. of London - - -	60 10 0	
Mackintosh, L. T. Esq. Dalmungie - - -	10 10 0	
Mackintosh, A. Esq. Jamaica - - -	10 10 0	
Mackinnon, A. 21st N. I. - - -	10 10 0	
Mackintosh, W. Esq. of Geddes - - -	10 10 0	
Macgillivray, Simon, Esq. London - - -	10 10 0	
Macleod, J. N. Esq. of Macleod - - -	10 10 0	
Mackenzie, Sir Hector, of Gairloch, Bart. -	10 10 0	2 2 0
Mackenzie, J. A. S. Esq. of Seaforth - - -	35 0 0	3 3 0
Mackenzie, Thomas, Esq. Stanton, Somersetshire -	10 10 0	
Mackenzie, Colin, Esq. Kilcoy - - -	10 10 0	
Mackenzie, Capt. Nagpore Artillery - - -	10 10 0	
Macpherson, James, Esq. Belleville - - -		2 2 0
Macpherson, Dr H. Sub-Principal, King's College, Aberdeen - - -	10 10 0	
Mair, Lieut. Governor, Fort-George - - -		2 2 0
Maxwell, J. A. Surgeon Bombay - - -	10 10 0	
Milne, John, Esq. Sub-Surgeon, Severndroog -	21 0 0	
Munro, H. A. J. Esq. Novar - - -	20 0 0	
Munro, Gilbert, Esq. - - -	10 10 0	
Murray, Sir John, of Lanrick, Bart. - - -	10 10 0	
Noel, The Hon. Charles - - -	20 0 0	
Ogilvie, Capt. W. A. D. C. Surat - - -	10 10 0	
Panton, Wm. Esq. Garrison Surgeon, Surat -	10 10 0	
Prendergast, Guy Lenox, Esq. 2nd Member of Council, Bombay - - -	10 10 0	
Robertson, Divie, Esq. London - - -	10 10 0	
Robertson, Capt. H. D. Poonah - - -	10 10 0	
Romer, John, Esq. Surat - - -	10 10 0	
Salton, Right Hon. Lord - - -	10 10 0	
Skinner, W. Esq. Bristol - - -	15 0 0	
Sutherland, ———, Esq. - - -	10 10 0	

	<i>Donations.</i>	<i>Annually.</i>
Sutherland, James, Esq. Civil Service, Surat	- 10 10 0	
Stewart, J. Esq. Bombay	- 10 10 0	
Sutherland, Lieut. Eric, Bengal Army	- 15 15 0	
Tyler, W. F. Esq. Sheriff Depute of Inverness	10 10 0	
Uslior, T. & Co. Jamaica	- - - 10 10 0	
West, Forbes, & Co. Jamaica	- - - 10 10 0	
Williams, James, Esq. Resident, Baroda	- 10 10 0	
Wedderburn, John, Esq. Civil Service, Bombay	10 10 0	

OFFICE-BEARERS, 3d NOVEMBER, 1825.

Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD.

President.

J. N. MACLEOD OF MACLEOD.

Former Presidents.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly, J. A. S. Mackenzie of Seaforth and Glasserton, Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Colonel F. W. Grant of Grant, M.P.; J. M. Grant of Glenmorriston and Moy; Duncan Fraser of Fingask; Right Hon. Lord Macdonald; Colonel J. Baillie of Leys, M.P.; Aeneas Mackintosh of London; Colin Mackenzie of Kilcoy; William Fraser of Culbockie.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

John Stewart of Bombay; J. A. Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth and Glasserton.

Ordinary Directors.

Rev. Dr Rose, Inverness; Rev. T. Fraser, do.; Rev. R. Findlater, do.; Rev. J. Macdonald, Ferrintosh; Rev. D. Fraser, Dores; Affleck Fraser of Culduthel; James Suter, senior, merchant, Inverness; John Edwards, solicitor, Inverness; L. Mackintosh of Raigmore; J. Robertson of Aultnaskiach, Provost of Inverness; James Suter, junior, merchant, Inverness; Captain R. Sutherland of Ness-Bank; Roderick Reach, solicitor, Inverness; George Anderson, do. do.; Colonel Alex. Macpherson; Alex. Anderson, banker, Inverness; Bailie J. Mackenzie, do.; L. Dunbar Brodie of Burgie and Lethen; William Mackintosh of Geddes; Hugh Fraser of Kingillie; Alex. Shepperd, solicitor, Inverness; John Thomson, do. do.; Bailie John Ferguson, do.; Geo. Cameron, solicitor; Rev. Mr Sage of Resolis.

John Fraser, banker in Inverness, *Treasurer*.

Rev. D. Fraser, Kirkhill; Rev. Alex. Clark, Inverness, *Secretaries*.

Charles Pickton, *Assistant Secretary*.

Sub-Committee for General Business.

Rev. Robert Findlater; James Suter, junior; George Cameron, solicitor; the Treasurer and Secretaries.

Committee for investigating the state of Education in the Highlands and Islands.

Rev. Alex. Clark, Inverness; Rev. Robert Findlater, do.; John Fraser, banker, Inverness; and James Suter, junior, Inverness, *Convener*,

FINIS.

ERRATA.

In page 27 of the Report, 17th line from the top, for "Half of all the population are unable to read," read "Half of all the Gaelic population are unable to read." 18th line from the top, for "all ages," read "both languages and all ages;" and 6th line from the bottom, for "12 in the 100," read "11 in the 100."

In page 22 of the Appendix, the title ZETLAND should precede Letter No. 23, instead of No. 22.

In page 36 of the Appendix, the name of W. Falconer, Esq. of Lennox, should be entered in the parish of Kirkhill; and Colonel Mackintosh of Farr, in the parish of Daviot.

There are some other typographical errors which, as they do not affect the sense, it is unnecessary to notice.

